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PROSECUTION BY LAW SOCIETY.

CHARGE OF ACTING AS SOLICITORS.

SUMMONS AGAINST HAYNES WITHDRAWN.

LETTERS TO DEBTORS.

Summonses issued by the Hongkong Law Society led to the appearance at the Central Police Court, before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, of Leslie E. Haynes and C. M. Houghton, in respect of alleged offences against the Legal Practitioners Ordinance.

The substance of the offence alleged against both defendants was that at No. 6, Queen's Road Central, on or about January 20th, and other dates, they directed or indirectly practised, or acted as solicitors without having been admitted and enrolled, contrary to Section (1) of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance of 1871.

Mr. D. H. Blake, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, prosecuted on behalf of the Law Society.

Mr. A. el Arculli, who also appeared, said, in reply to the Bench, that he was only watching the case.

Haynes Conducting own Case.

Haynes:—Your Worship, I am defending this case in person; may I be permitted the courtesy of a seat?

His Worship acquiesced in the request.

Mr. Lindell:—The point of view of the prosecution; I take it, is that these two summonses be taken together?

Mr. Blake:—Yes.

Haynes:—I prefer that these two cases be taken together.

Houghton:—I have no objection to have these cases heard together.

His Worship then intimated that as he had a number of other summonses to dispose of that morning, he would adjourn the case until noon.

"Not Guilty" Plea.

On resuming at noon, his Worship enquired if defendants pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Haynes replied that that was so.

Mr. Arculli:—I am one of the complainants, because the same set of facts arises in an action in the Civil Court.

Mr. Blake:—These proceedings are instituted under Section 27, Sub-Section (1) of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance 1871. I saw, on reading the summonses, that unfortunately errors occurred in the dates which I should like to amend now. I have spoken to the defendants, and they have no objection, I understand.

The date in the summons against Houghton was accordingly altered to January 20, with Ng Chak-lam, cited as the complainant.

Change of Date.

In the other summons, in which Pang Chau appeared as the complainant against both defendants, the dates of the alleged offence in the case of Houghton were altered to January 18 and 19, and in the case of Haynes to January 20.

Mr. Lindell:—Mr. Haynes, you have made a note of the alterations to the summonses?

Haynes:—We have agreed.

Resuming, Mr. Blake quoted the Ordinance under which defendants were summoned, as follows:—

"Every person who wilfully directly or indirectly practises or acts as a Barrister or Solicitor, without having been admitted, or enrolled, or as a Notary Public without having been duly registered, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

He continued:—"These proceedings are instituted by the Hongkong Law Society, the complainants having issued a summons at their request."

Difference in Acts.

"The Hongkong Ordinance differs from the law in England, in that proceedings at Home, on similar actions are under Section 12 of the Attorneys and Solicitors Act of 1874 which reads as follows:—

"Any person who wilfully and falsely pretends to be or takes, or uses any name, title, addition or description implying that he is qualified to

(Continued on Page 14.)

THE TREASURY LOSSES.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS \$5,000 REWARD.

AN OFFICIAL NOTICE.

A reward of \$5,000 is being offered by the police for information regarding the person or persons responsible for the huge losses recently suffered by the Government Treasury.

The notification issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police relating to the reward, reads as follows:—

"Whereas, between December 3, 1927, and January 7, 1928, a certain person or persons, purporting to trade under the names of Min Tak Company, Katz and Company and Man Lee Company, on the sixth floor of China Building, uttered three fraudulent cheques drawn on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (which cheques purported to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer of Hongkong) and did thereby obtain payment of the sum of \$260,407.93; it is hereby notified that a reward of \$5,000 will be paid by the undersigned for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the principal party or parties, who wrote or procured the writing of the above-mentioned cheques."

"REDS" RISE IN HOIHOW.

WORKERS DECLARE GENERAL STRIKE.

FEAR OF RIOTING.

Canton, Feb. 8.

Urgent reports from Hoihow are to the effect that the labourers there have suddenly hoisted red flags and declared a general strike.

The "Reds" have sent out tickets to seize the schools and the Chamber of Commerce office. It is feared that a riot will start at any moment. Troops in and near Hoihow are not sufficient to cope with the situation.

The Mayor of Hoihow requests the Headquarters in Canton to immediately send troops to check the "Red" activities.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO ROME.

BERT HINKLER SUCCEEDS IN ATTEMPT.

Rome, Feb. 7.

The first non-stop flight from London to Rome was accomplished to-day by Bert Hinkler, the British airman, in the course of his flight to Australia.

Newell and Vincent, who are en route to Singapore, also arrived here.—*Reuter*.

THOMAS COOK'S LINK.

FUSION WITH FAMOUS FRENCH TOURIST FIRM.

London, Feb. 7.

A fusion of interests has been arranged between the famous firm of tourist agents, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., and its associated companies, and the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons Lits.

Some of the directors of the latter concern will join Messrs. Cook's board of directors, but the Cook businesses will be carried on as corporate bodies as heretofore.—*Reuter*.

"FLAPPER VOTE" PROMISED.

London, Feb. 7.

In the House of Commons, the Home Secretary gave notice that at an early date he would introduce a Bill extending women's franchise.—*British Wireless*.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TO CHINA.

LABOUR AND LIBERAL APPROVAL.

WORLD ATTENTION CALLED TO UNITED FRONT.

"A NATIONAL POLICY."

Unanimous approval of the Baldwin Government's policy towards China was expressed in the House of Commons yesterday in the debate on the King's Speech, both Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George upholding it.

In his speech, the text of which is given in another column, His Majesty said: "The Government adhere to its declaration of policy made a year ago, as a basis on which it is prepared to meet Chinese aspirations when the Chinese can assure the satisfactory protection of British lives and property."

London, Feb. 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking in the debate on the Address in Reply to the King's Speech, condemned it as the most meagre he had ever heard.

Continuing, he welcomed the reference to China, and hoped that the withdrawal of troops would be accelerated. Every section of the House, he declared, desired to be associated with the last part of the Speech in reference to China. All sections in China ought to be made aware that Britain supported a policy which sympathised with full self-government for China, and hoped to co-operate therewith for common purposes in a most friendly and whole-hearted way. There should be no doubt in China that we were still anxiously awaiting a political opportunity to carry into effect the statement of our policy made a year ago.

The Boxer Funds.

Mr. MacDonald added that people were not quite satisfied with the Government taking a negative, waiting attitude. He suggested that the Boxer Funds be used now to do beneficent things in China for the country's advancement.

In conclusion, the Labour leader said the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference was a warning to the Foreign Office that the policy of peace by international agreement was an affair for the Foreign Office, not for the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Mr. Lloyd George welcomed the Government's policy with regard to China.

A National Policy.

Replying, Mr. Baldwin hoped that Mr. MacDonald's and Mr. Lloyd George's endorsement of the Government's China policy would make it a national one, and that it would be so recognised throughout the world.

Very Gratifying.

London, Feb. 7.

In the debate on the Address in Reply to the King's Speech, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader, welcomed most sincerely the reference made in the Speech to China. He said it was most gratifying to know that troops were being withdrawn from China.

He hoped the negotiations now going on to renew the Treaty of Arbitration with the United States might be broadened out so that the issues raised at Geneva might again be considered with a view to complete settlement.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, also welcomed the statement regarding China. He expressed himself as very glad that the Foreign Secretary and the Government had come to the conclusion that things had improved to such an extent that it would be possible to withdraw quite a large number of troops from China. He wished it had been possible to say that things had improved to such extent that all the troops could be withdrawn, but it was quite clear that that happy state of affairs had not yet been reached.

Adherence to Policy.

Mr. Lloyd George reminded the House that he had throughout

(Continued from Page 8.)

NANKING MEETING AT END.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS AT PLENARY SESSION.

SOVIET POLICY AGREED

Nanking, Feb. 7.

The fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang ended this afternoon after deliberations extending over three days.

Many important decisions were arrived at, included in which is the nation-wide re-registration of all members of the Kuomintang Party within three years.

It was also decided to hold the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang on August 1st.

A third important decision was that all previous proposals and resolutions in connection with the policy of an alliance with the Soviet and the Communist Party be cancelled and annulled.—*Reuter*.

Report Foundationless.

Shanghai, Feb. 7.

Mr. F. S. Chien, the Chief of the Salt Administration of the Nationalist Ministry of Finance, has issued a statement declaring that there is no foundation for the report from Peking to the effect that "the foreign personnel of the Salt Gabelle will resume control of the salt revenue in territory controlled by the Nationalists and that 30 per cent. of the gross revenue will be available for the service of foreign loans secured by the salt revenue."—*Reuter*.

HANOI STEAMER DISASTER.

FRENCH OFFICIALS AMONG MANY KILLED.

PETROL EXPLOSION.

Hanoi, Feb. 7.

Three Frenchmen and forty natives were killed outright by an explosion on a mail-steamer in the Mekong River near Thakhek to-day. Scores of natives were injured.

The explosion is believed to have been due to spontaneous combustion of a cargo of petrol.

The dead included a large number of native passengers, while many such were sent to hospital with serious injuries.

Two important French officials and an ex-deputy were among the victims of the disaster.—*Reuter*.

JUNK SINKS IN GALE.

TWO MEMBERS OF CREW MISSING.

A report has been made to the police by Chan Chiu, master of cargo boat No. 823V, to the effect that his boat capsized at 10.50 a.m. on Saturday last, near Colowan. There was a gale blowing at the time.

The vessel was carrying, at the time three men, a woman and two children and when eventually another junk rescued them, it was discovered that two members of the crew were missing. The junk was carrying a cargo of lime, and she sank completely after being overturned in the gale.

The rescuing junk, No. T. 5007 II, brought the unfortunate master and the remainder of the crew back to Hongkong. According to the master, they were thirty minutes in the water before any help arrived.

OVERCAST WEATHER PREDICTED.

To-day's Observatory report states:—A strong anticyclone remains over China. Strong monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and fresh monsoon over the China Sea.

The forecast up to noon to-morrow is:—North-east winds, fresh; overcast.

THE PRAYER BOOK REVISION.

KING'S COUNSEL SAYS IMPOSSIBLE.

HIGH CHURCH PARTY REVOLT PREDICTED.

POSTPONEMENT PLEA.

London, Feb. 7.

A motion in favour of general approval of the amended Prayer Book was submitted to each of the three Houses of the Church Assembly to-day.

The mover of the resolution in the House of Laity pointed out that expressing general approval did not commit any member with regard to his ultimate vote of any of the proposed amendments.

Considerable differences of opinion were manifested in all three Houses.

Revolt of High Church.

Mr. Athelstan Riley, in the House Laity, proposing the postponement of the measure until 1931, predicted a revolt of the whole of the High Church party against the measure.

Dame Caroline Bridgeman, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, said that postponement of the measure would mean that a cry of "No Popery" would be raised at the General Election.

Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., declared that the new Prayer Book was impossible while a perpetual reservation was retained in its composition. The postponement of the measure was defeated, and the House of Laity adjourned until to-morrow.

Five Bishops Dissent.

The motion in favour of general approval was passed by the House of Clergy by 247 votes to 35, while it was passed by the House of Bishops by 35 votes to five.

Voting against the motion in the House of Bishops were the Bishop of Norwich (Rt. Rev. Bertram K.C.V.O.), the Bishop of Worcester (Rt. Rev. Ernest H. Pearce), the Bishop of Birmingham (Rt. Rev. E. W. Barnes), the Bishop of Exeter (Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoigne-Cecil) and the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich (Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham).—*Reuter*.

GEN. CHAN MING-SHIU.

WELCOMED IN CANTON THIS MORNING.

Canton, Feb. 8.

General Chan Ming-shiu, Commander of the 11th Army, arrived at Canton this morning by the a.s. Taisan and was given a rousing welcome on the wharf by a number of prominent civil and military officials, including Generals Feng Cho-man and Tang Yin-wah, Mr. Lin Wen-kai (the Mayor) and others.

Immediately after his arrival, General Chan went to call on General Li Chai-sum, who has offered the newcomer the office of Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. It is learned, however, that General Chan has refused to take up this post.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

C.M.S. DEFICIT WIPED OUT.

DR. BALME ON CHINESE CHURCH.

London, Feb. 7.

The deficit of £70,000, with which the Church Missionary Society closed the financial year, will be wiped off in the forthcoming year by a legacy of £40,000 and the receipt of £33,800 from the Palestine Reparations Commission, compensation in respect of property.

Dr. Harold Balme, ex-president of the Shantung Christian University, said that the outlook was far brighter than it was a year ago. The Chinese Church had come well through the test of time.—*Reuter*.

FUNERAL OF EARL HAIG.

A SIMPLE CEREMONY IN SCOTLAND.

THE LAST ESCORT.

London, Feb. 7.

The remains of the late Earl Haig were laid to rest in the ancestral vault at Dryburgh Abbey this afternoon, with simple ceremony.

Instead of the Great War leaders who were the pall-bearers at the funeral ceremony in Westminster Abbey, the Field Marshals' last escort consisted of eight of his employees—a gamekeeper, butler, gardeners and grooms. The only splash of colour was provided by the uniforms of a few representatives of the Services. Thousands of people of the countryside lined the route.

Commons Tribute.

Before the House of Commons proceeded with the debate on the King's Speech, the Premier said that since the House last met, the country and the Empire had sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Earl Haig. He proposed to-morrow to move a resolution which he hoped would express the feelings of the House.—*British Wireless*.

BANDIT THREAT TO WAICHOW.

MANY CHINESE NOW FLEEING TO CANTON.

FEW TROOPS PRESENT.

Large bands of bandits infesting Waichow district, on the lower course of the East River, are threatening to attack the city, which is now almost denuded of soldiers.

Waichow, a walled city, about sixty miles east of Canton, was recently captured by Canton Government troops from the "Ironside" units, but immediately after all the Canton troops left the city to pursue the defeated "Ironside" and only a handful was left to guard the place.

A few days ago, a few hundred soldiers of General Chan Ming-shiu arrived in the city, but even so the army is still deemed to be inadequate in view of threats by bandits.

Large numbers of refugees, mostly of the wealthy class, have left the city for Canton.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONVENTION.

FRENCH TO OPPOSE BRITISH PROPOSALS.

Paris, Feb. 7.

The Government has decided to oppose any proposal to revise the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention, urged by Mr. H. B. Berton, the British Government delegate at the recent Geneva meeting of the International Labour Office.

The French Government, however, maintains the attitude taken up on the occasion of the ratification of the Convention by the French Parliament, namely, that France's acceptance is conditionally upon ratifications by Great Britain and Germany.—*Reuter*.

NEW CRUISER FOR EAST.

London, Feb. 7.

The new 10,000-ton cruiser, H.M.S. Suffolk, of the County class, and similar to H.M.S. Curlew now on her way East, is being commissioned at Portsmouth for service on the China Station. She proceeds to Devonport for her trials on February 16th.—*Reuter*.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2/- 3/16.
Lighting-up 6.15 p.m.

INDIAN DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

A JOINT CONFERENCE DISAPPROVED.

INDIANS DECLINE TO JOIN COMMISSION.

INVITATION REFUSED.

New Delhi, Feb. 7.

Sir John Simon, the head of the Statutory Commission, has written a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy, suggesting that the Commission, which numbers seven, should hold a joint and free conference with seven representatives of the Indian Legislature.

Sir John suggests that each section should afterwards report to its respective Parliament. Copies of Sir John Simon's letter have been distributed to the Members of the Legislature, and it is expected to have a profound influence on the Commission's investigations, and to lead to important developments in the ranks of the Responsivist Party.

Later, The Indian Party leaders have since issued a joint statement emphasising their objections to the Simon Commission, which they declare are based upon principles not affected by Sir John's letter. The leaders therefore maintain their decision to have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form.—*Reuter*.

Sir John's Proposals.

London, Feb. 7.

Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, in his letter to the Viceroy of India, seeking to allay misconceptions, sets forth the intentions of the Commission. He says he understands that the Government of India and local Governments have certain documents to put before the Commission. Instead of the Commission dealing with these documents by itself, he proposes that they, and the evidence given in explanation or amplification of them, shall come before a "joint free conference," over which he will preside, consisting of seven British Commissioners and a corresponding body of representatives chosen by the Indian Legislatures.

Sir John continues:—"We put forward the plan of a joint free conference not only because we should welcome the assistance of colleagues from the Indian Legislatures, but because we think it is only right and fair, and in the truest interests of India and Britain alike, that an opportunity should be provided for such memoranda and testimony, elucidated from the Indian side on free and equal terms."

Scheme in Detail.

Sir John suggests that the two Houses of the Central Legislature should be invited to choose from their non-official members a joint committee which might conveniently be seven in number, and that each local Legislative Council should be asked to constitute a similar body. The Indian side of the conference would consist, when central subjects were being dealt with, of those first-named. At the provincial sittings, the Indian wing would consist primarily of provincial members, and the central joint committee would be present also. He urges that one of the merits of the method of a joint conference is that, besides securing due recognition of equal status, it provides an opportunity for a free exchange of views and mutual influence, which are best calculated to promote the largest measure of agreement possible.—*British Wireless*.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY.

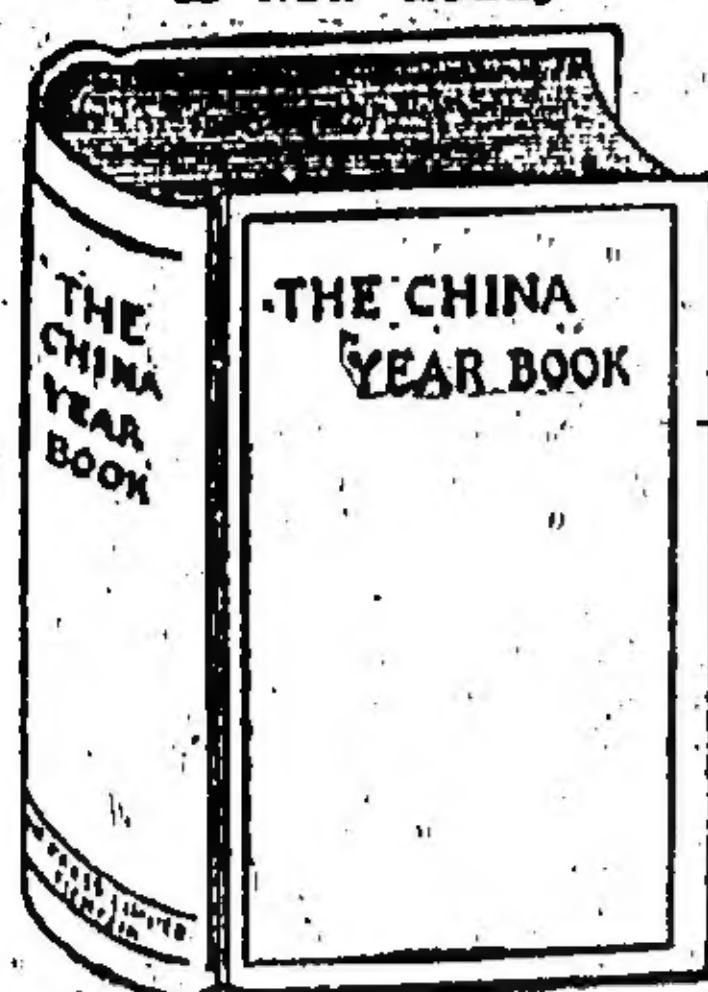
TO CO-OPERATE IN BRITISH AIRSHIP SCHEME.

Washington, Feb. 7.

Commander Burney's London to New York airship scheme has been discussed by the U.S. Cabinet, who, instructed Mr. Hoover to investigate the means of assisting American interests desiring to participate therein. The Navy is prepared to allow the airships the use of the landing mat at New Jersey.—*Reuter's American Service*.

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AN ARCHITECT'S FEES.

DEFENDANT REPRIMANDED
IN COURT.

Mr. Louis Lunn, the defendant in the house building dispute in which Mr. E. D. Shank, managing director of the Hongkong Excavation, Pile Driving, and Construction Company, is claiming \$9,761 for architectural services, was reprimanded by Sir Henry Gollan when the case was resumed in the Supreme Court yesterday. When the defendant said he did not know whether certain evidence was true or not his Lordship told him not to play with the court.

Defendant denied absolutely the interview of March 1925 in which it was alleged there was some talk of a reduction of fee.

His Lordship pointed out that counsel had to face the issue that Mr. Foster Turner and Mr. C. B. Shank spoke definitely of the interview. They gave details of it and there could be no mistake about it one way or the other.

Mr. Jenkin:—None whatever, my Lord.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin the defendant denied he had seen two certain accounts. He agreed that he received an account for \$500 for the conversion of the land into a building lot and as soon as he saw it he paid the money to Lam Ming-fan for which he received a receipt from Mr. Edward Shank. Defendant denied that he had received a bill for \$9,761.60 at the same time from Mr. E. D. Shank, being two per cent. on the cost price of 30 houses for work done.

Continuing defendant said he knew that he was being sued in the present action for that amount. He was first asked for that amount of money in October 1925 when a letter was written to his solicitors by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. The contents of that letter were interpreted to him by Lam Ming-fan. Defendant at once went to Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley and instructed them to reply.

Defendants' Intentions.

In reply to further questions defendant said he proposed to build 18 or 20 houses on each side of the piece of land and he told Lam that he would decide on the exact particulars when plans were shown to him.

Mr. Jenkin: Mr. C. B. Shank, Mr. Turner and Mr. Edwards, witnesses for the plaintiff, have said that you attended at Shank's office at an interview there about March, 1925?—Nothing of the kind happened and that interview never took place.

Mr. Jenkin:—Have you ever been in Mr. Shank's office or in any of the other offices of the Excavation Company since the date of your Chinese letter?—No.

Mr. Jenkin: Mr. E. D. Shank says he had an interview with you in April 1925 when Lam was present. He says at that interview you told him you wanted to change the scheme because flats were hard to let and you wanted separate houses instead of semi-detached? No, I deny having been there and having made such arrangements.

Mr. Edwards was then brought forward at Mr. Jenkin's request and defendant said he had never seen Mr. Edwards before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster defendant said he had gone to Mr. Shank's office before the date of his Chinese letter. That was on the occasion when he asked Mr. Shank to turn the agricultural land into building land. Defendant had been there on several occasions at the request of Lam.

Agreement With Government.

That conversion was completed and he signed agreements with the Government in March or April 1924. As part of that scheme the Government required him to build on the land during a period of two years. He had never been to the plaintiff's office in connexion with the building.

Defendant agreed that he wrote to the plaintiff in August 1924

employing him as an architect and agreeing to pay him three per cent. on the cost. That work consisted of preparing plans and contracts and seeing that the whole thing was completed in two years. If it was not done in that time he (defendant) would get into trouble with the Government.

Shortly after that letter he was shown a sketch by Lam of which he (defendant) did not approve. He had never approved of any of the plans.

Mr. Alabaster: Why did you not write to the plaintiff and complain that time was running against you?—I told Lam and asked him to tell the plaintiff. Defendant continued that he did not write to the plaintiff and he did not go to any other architect.

Mr. Alabaster: So that you did nothing to the land for a year and a half and the time approaches when you get the claim in this action by a solicitor's letter?—I had the intention to build houses but after I did not have the plans before me I could not do anything.

Cost of Land.

Answering his Lordship defendant said that the agricultural land cost him about \$25,000 for four lots and covered an area of 60,000 odd square feet. He required those lots to be converted into building lots and for that he paid to the Government \$12,150 extra, making a total cost of \$37,150.

His Lordship: As a result of not building for the two years the whole of that amount was liable to forfeiture.

Mr. Jenkin replied that the sum of \$12,150 would not be but he could not at the moment definitely answer with regard to the other amount.

Answering further questions defendant said the building covenant required him to spend \$125,000 on the land within two years. He hoped to erect 36 or 40 houses which he intended to let out to tenants with the exception of some which would be occupied by his folks.

Mr. Alabaster: You said in court you told Mr. Lam that you wanted several sketch plans prepared so that you could select one?—Yes.

You have never said so before at any period?—Even so before.

Defendant agreed that after the action commenced he swore an affidavit and contended that he had said so in that affidavit. Lam brought him some coloured plans at the end of 1924 but he told Lam that he had not asked plaintiff to draw them.

Continuing the defendant said letters were only brought to him by Lam and in the course of that year no letters were brought to him by Lam from the plaintiff's office. Defendant admitted receiving a letter from Mr. Shank saying that he was prepared to do the whole work, including supervision, at 4½ per cent. on the cost. He denied receiving two other letters which were handed to him.

His Lordship asked, with regard to that building scheme, when the defendant's rights terminated.

Mr. Jenkin replied in January 1927.

Mr. Alabaster: Shortly before the date of these letters you had instructed Mr. Shank to get permission from the Government to instal water meters in the houses?—In the letter I wrote at the beginning I had given him those instructions.

Defendant agreed to the date being about three weeks before the letters were written.

The defendant was further questioned with regard to letters from the P.W.D. which he denied having received.

He also denied receiving a letter saying that the plans had been ready for his inspection for six weeks. Lam had not told him so. He had, however, asked Lam whether the plans were ready and Lam had replied that they were not entirely finished.

His Lordship pointed out that they must get it quite clear as to

what plans the defendant was referring to and in reply to another question the defendant said he was referring to the plans he wished the plaintiff to draw.

The defendant continued that he had been in court all the time and had seen four witnesses, everyone of whom had said that he (defendant) was in the plaintiff's office in the year 1925, but he had in fact never been there then.

Defendant Reprimanded.

Mr. Alabaster: You say, in fact, that their evidence is entirely untrue because you were not there at all?—I was not there. Whether their evidence is true I cannot say.

His Lordship, to the interpreter: Tell him not to play with the court.

When asked again the defendant said "Their evidence is not true."

His Lordship: Well, why doesn't he say so?

The defendant: I don't know the procedure of the court.

His Lordship: Oh, yes you do. You know what is expected when a question is asked you.

Continuing in reply to Mr. Alabaster defendant said he was the treasurer of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company. Mr. Lam Ming-fan had also been employed there since 1922. Lam was employed there at the same time as he was employed by Mr. Shank. Lam was his (defendant's) secretary and had been so since 1922.

Faith in Boom.

In 1923, when he had the agricultural land converted into building land, there was a building boom. He went in for the 40 years' lease scheme because he believed that the boom would continue. Towards the end of 1924 and the beginning of 1925 there was a slump and in June 1925 the general strike started. Since that time there had been but few building operations in the Colony. He employed Lam as his agent in all his contracts and business affairs but Lam did not sign contracts.

Lam Ming-fan said that he was formerly employed by the Hongkong Construction Company but left that service in October 1925. He knew the defendant. He collected sketches that Mr. Shank had done for Kowloon Lot No. 546. A sketch plan was prepared in regard to that work sometime in September 1924 and it was handed to witness by one of the draughtsmen. Witness took it to the defendant who disapproved of the plan and asked him to take it back and bring further sketches for his approval. Witness did not get a fresh plan.

Plans Reduced.

Later he took to the defendant a complete set of "Sun Print" drawings in January 1925. The defendant immediately said they were not his plans, so witness returned them to the office and told Mr. Turner about it. Mr. Turner said that the defendant had approved a sketch and the drawings were done on the approved sketch. The draughtsman left the firm in November 1924.

Replying to Mr. Alabaster witness said he was employed by the Kowloon Motor Bus Company but he was not the defendant's private secretary. He introduced the defendant to the plaintiff and acted between them. The defendant agreed to pay three per cent. on the work mentioned. In his Chinese letter:

Witness was questioned by Mr. Alabaster with regard to the progress of the work.

He continued that in October 1924 only drawings of elevations and floors were being presented but he did not say anything to the defendant about that as he was under the impression that the draughtsman had been preparing detailed sketch plans. The plaintiff did not ask witness to ask the defendant to go to the plaintiff's office. At that time he told the defendant that a more detailed sketch was being prepared.

(Continued on Page 9.)



GLAXO builds firm flesh,
plenty of strong bone,
and a sound constitution.
It contains nothing what-
ever to harm baby or cause him
pain. That is why if Baby is fed
on Glaxo he will progress
steadily day by day into happy
childhood. Give your Baby
Glaxo—the food doctors recom-
mend and give to their own
babies—the food that has
successfully reared the children
of 5 Royal Nurseries. It will
make yours a bonnie Baby too.

Glaxo
The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sole Agents:—

W. R. LOXLEY & Co.

CHATEAU CARBONNIEUX.

in quarts and pints.

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT GRAVES.

Sole Agents:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies' Ordinances 1911-1915.)

Prince's Building (Ground floor.)

Ice House Street.

Buy

PURICO

THE UNEXCELLED COOKING FAT

CANTON'S REIGN OF TERROR

Photographs showing the terrible
havoc now on sale at

MEE CHEUNG

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

SALESMAN \$AM

?????

By Small

In any
climate



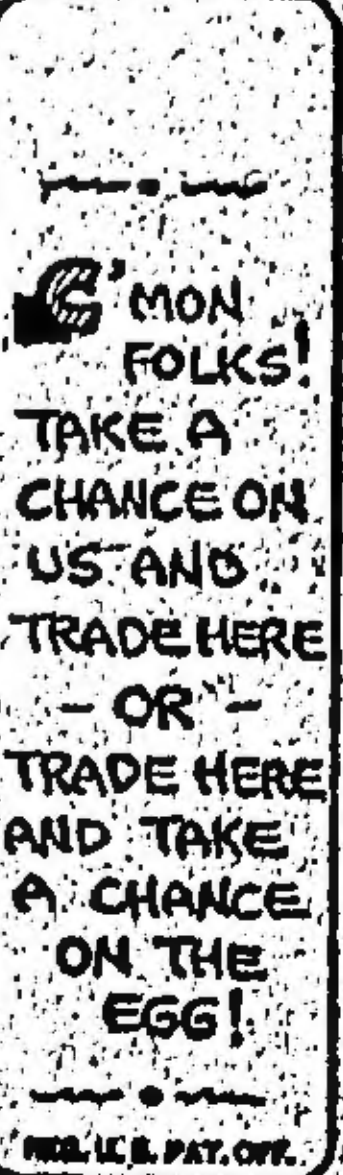
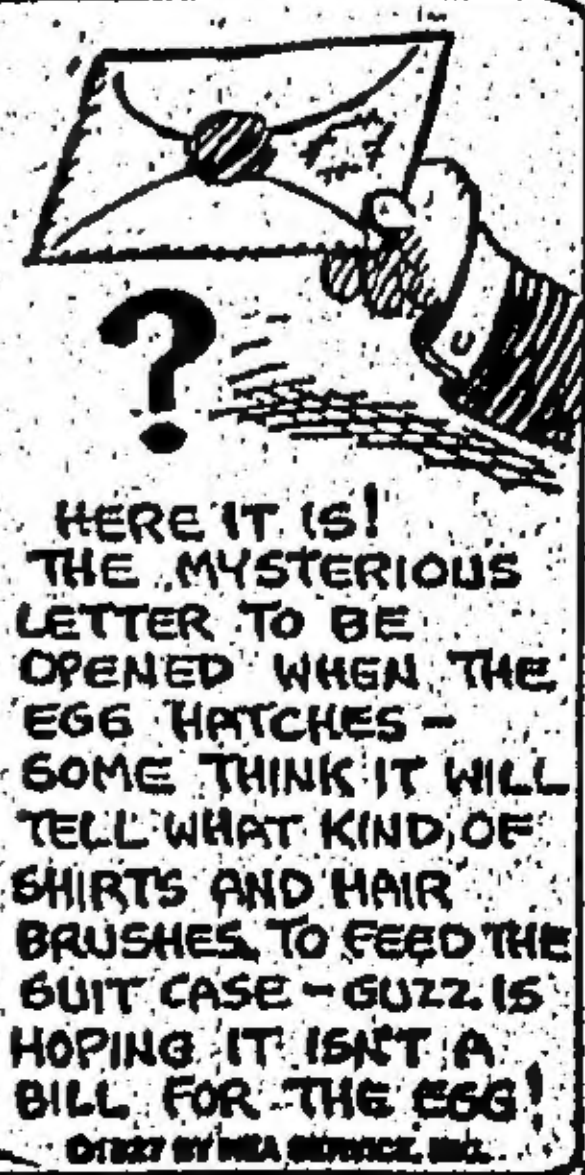
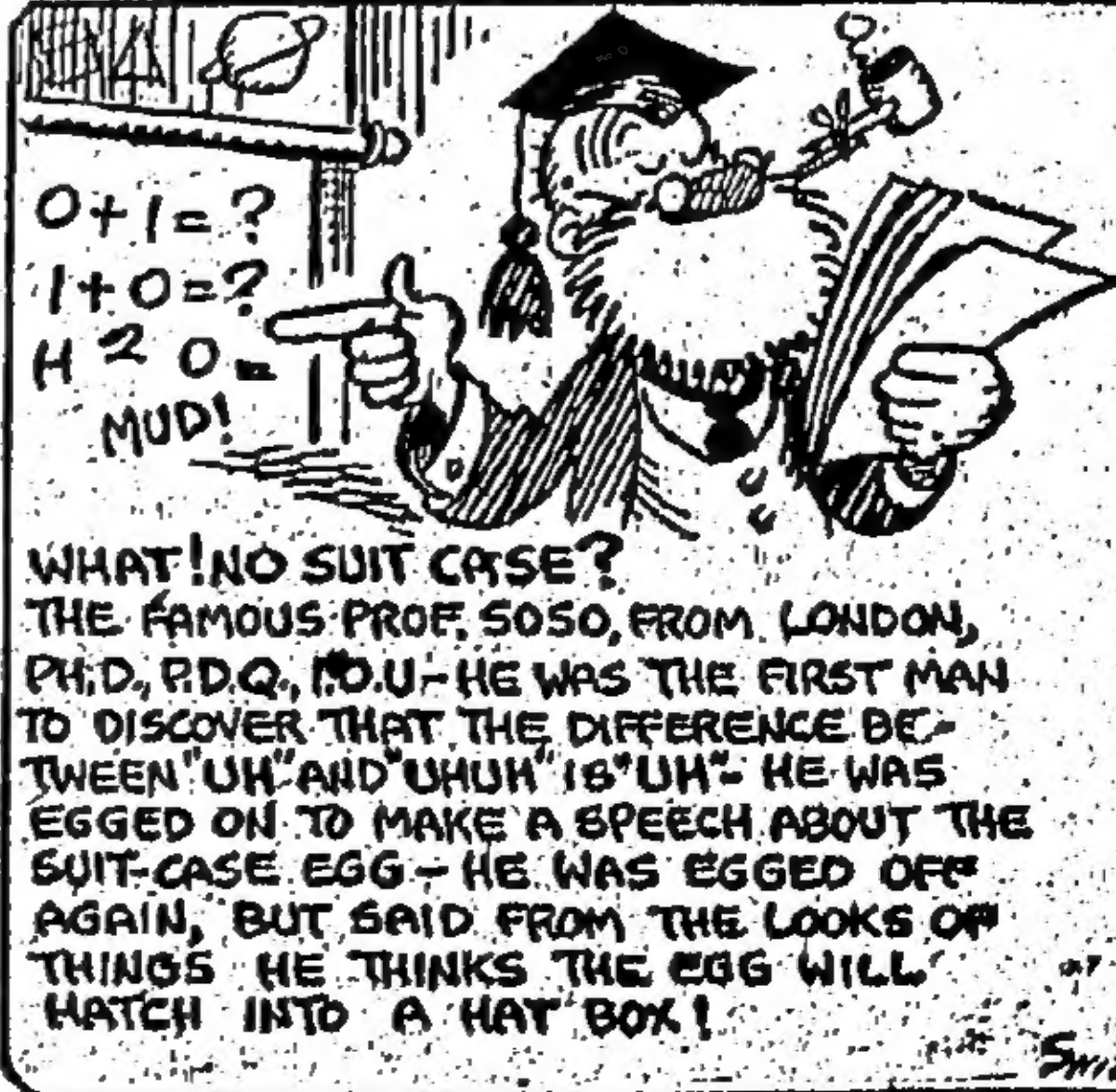
Children thrive well if
nourished by SCOTT'S
Emulsion which en-
riches the blood and
prevents childhood
ailments. Ask for

**SCOTT'S
Emulsion**

EEYOW!

THE SUIT-
CASE EGG IS
TREMBLING—
MEANING
THAT DAY
AFTER
TOMORROW
IT WILL
HATCH!

WHATEVER THE FAMOUS
SUIT-CASE EGG FROM AFRICA
HATCHES OUT WILL BE GIVEN
TO J. GUZZLEM & CO'S BEST
CUSTOMER DAY AFTER TO-
MORROW—WILL IT BE A
BILL FOLD FIRST—THEN A
HAND BAG—THEN A SUIT-
CASE? WILL IT GROW INTO
A TRUNK? WHAT'LL THEY
FEED IT? GOSH, THIS IS
GETTIN' SERIOUS!!!





Above is seen the entire Company of the Banvard Musical Comedy Company, which opened its season in Hongkong with "Katja the Dancer" at the Theatre Royal last night.



An express train passing through a flooded railway station near Cambridge during the recent Home floods.



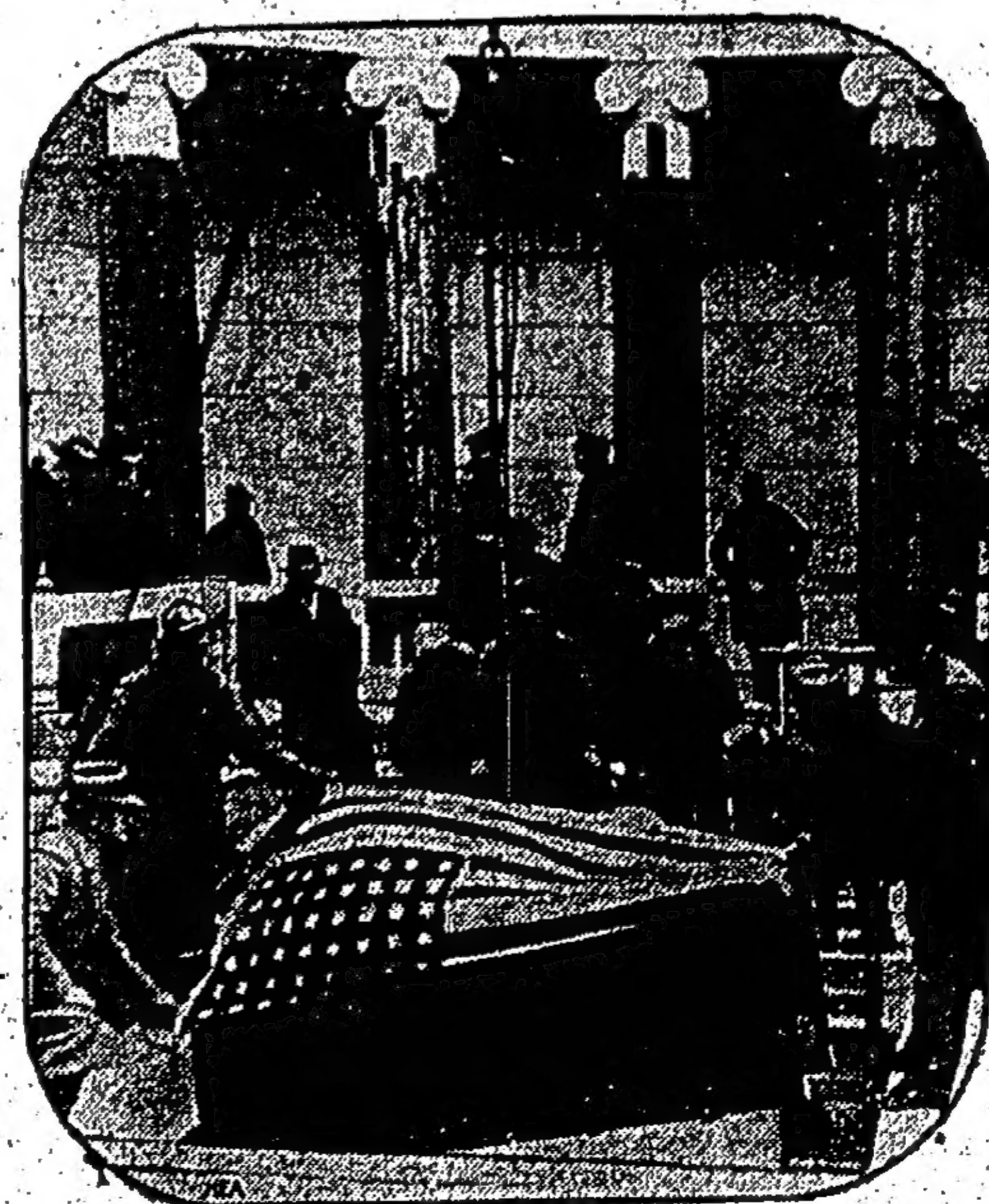
Some indication of the crowds at Shanghai which sought to bid farewell to Major General John Duncan is given in the upper picture. Below, showing the general thanking the Shanghai Scottish for their turn-out.



Lieut. C. Tranchard Davis, M.C., taking one of the jumps on Bee Line, at the finish of the Shanghai Light Horse Point to Point. He is riding Don Roberto.



Interested spectators at the finishing flags at recent Shanghai point to point rides. Both the Light Horse and the American Troop followed the same course.



Formal burial rites were held the other day when the bodies of President and Mrs. Warren G. Harding were removed to the new \$800,000 Harding Memorial tomb at Marion, O.



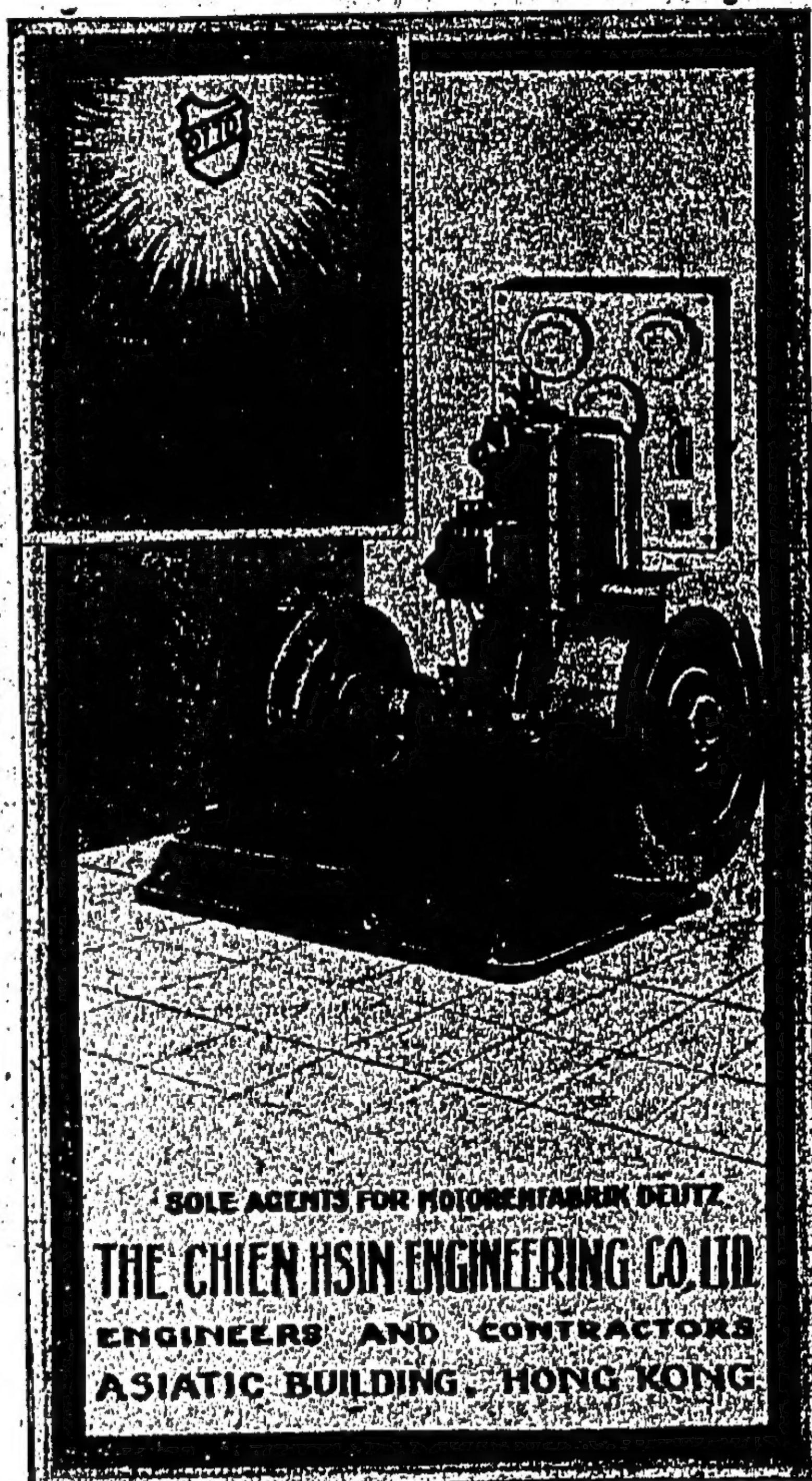
Tricoline Shirts

Rich silk appearance is expressed in shirts made from this cloth and a standard of quality has been created with which no other silk-like shirts can compare.

A smart range of plain colours, also white with self stripes. Collars to match, of course.

Mackintosh

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD.



E. HING & CO.
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIP CHANDLERS
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
PHONE:—CENTRAL No. 1116. { Wing Woo street
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LAST WEEK OF WHITEAWAYS SALE

HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS
SALE CLOSES POSITIVELY
Saturday, February 11th.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

The Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—
295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms. Also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

TUITION GIVEN.

TUITION GIVEN.—Music Studio Valesby, 14, Granville Rd., Kowloon. Teacher of Piano, Violin Singing. Highly recommended by famous European Masters. Terms by arrangement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SUNBEAM motor cycle 3 1/2 h.p., long stroke; dynamo lighting; new tyres; complete set of tools. Excellent condition. Apply Box No. 319, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Second Floor of
WHITEWAYS BUILDING.
Moderate Rental, all conveniences, lease if desired.
APPLY—Manager.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

PREMISES TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Glenelg Hotel No. 3, Glenelg, near centre, new management. To let, rooms with bathroom attached, excellent cuisine, moderate rate. Apply to Mrs. Vesser, Telephone 980.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Well furnished airy room with bathroom and verandah attached, excellent food and attendance. Close to town, Hongkong side. Terms: one person \$140, two persons \$280 per month. Apply Box No. 318, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

METALS

of all kinds especially for ship building and engineering work. Complete stock. Best Terms. Immediate delivery.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1882.

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Phone Central 618.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the First Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday 25th February 1928 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries will close at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, 20th February, 1928.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. LEB'S of 10, Queen's Road C., beg to announce that they have from this date severed all connection with the HONGKONG OBSERVER.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1928.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES will be held at VOLUNTEER HEAD-QUARTERS on THURSDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

ENTRIES WILL CLOSE at 1 p.m. on MONDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY. Schedules may be obtained on application from the Secretaries, c/o Brindley & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 7th Feb. 1928.

NAVY LEAGUE.

(Hongkong Branch).

The Annual General meeting of the Navy League will be held on Wednesday, 8th February, at 5.30 p.m. in the board-room of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. (by kind permission).

All members are cordially invited to attend.

L. M. WHYTE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1928.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4A, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 28th February, 1928, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1928, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order

of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1928.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Thursday, the 16th February, 1928, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1927, and if thought fit to sanction the payment to the Directors of the yearly sum of \$1,000.00 as an annual bonus in addition to the yearly sum of \$1,000.00 payable to them under paragraph 96 of the Company's Articles of Association as from the 1st January, 1928.

The purpose of this is to make effective the following resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Company held on 28th January, 1927: "That the Directors' remuneration be increased from \$1,000.00 per annum to \$2,000.00 per annum."

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 6th February, 1928 to Thursday, the 16th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

F. H. CRAPNELL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1928.

Forthcoming weddings announced include that of Mr. A. Diefenbacher, missionary, Taiipo Road, Kowloon Tong, to Miss A. M. H. Pauser, en route to Hongkong on board the s.s. Coblenz, also Mr. E. W. Fischle, missionary, Taiipo Road, Kowloon Tong, to Miss G. A. Sarberschwary, en route on the s.s. Coblenz.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1928

13th, 14th, 15th & 18th February.

MEMBERS' BADGES.

Members' Badges of Admission are now ready and may be obtained by those members who have not already received them, from Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

Members are reminded that these Badges will also admit them to all the Extra Race Meetings of this year.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members have the privilege of introducing two non-members to the Members' Enclosure.

A limited number of tickets are available and may be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, on or before Saturday, 11th February, 1928 at a cost of \$10 each per day or \$30 for the Meeting.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$4 per day. Each member can obtain upon application to the Secretary, badges for the admission of two Ladies free of charge.

On no pretext will children be permitted in either enclosure during the first three days of racing.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

Tickets of Admission to the Public Enclosure, price \$3 per day for all persons including Ladies, may be purchased from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. or at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1 per day.

Admission by ticket only. Bookmakers, Tic Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hongkong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be issued on application to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings. Employers are requested to distribute them with discrimination, and to endorse their names on the passes.

Servants are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties, but must remain in their employers' stands.

Any persons found loitering about with Servants' Passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 18th February, 1928 at 3.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 11th February to SATURDAY 18th February, 1928, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KAN TONG PO,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1928.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Hongkong Tramways Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the company will be closed from MONDAY, 13th to MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. F. SIMMONS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1928.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY,

the 9th February, 1928,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Godown No. 4, Lower, The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(for account of the concerned)

389 Coils Bright Mild Steel Round Wire.

9 Kegs Wire Nails.
3 Casks Cement.
1 Case Safety Matches.
19 Bags Sulphate of Ammonia.

and

15 Bundles Galvanized Flat sheets—more or less damaged (stored in No. 25, Godown).

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1928.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY,

the 10th February, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large and Valuable Collection of Curios,

comprising:—

Old Porcelain Vases, Bowls, Jars, Plates, Ornaments, Old Bronze Ware, Mandarin Coats, Skirts, Lacquered Ware, Agate, Ivory, Jade and Crystal Articles, etc., etc.

On View from Thursday, the 9th February, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1928.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY,

the 10th February, 1928, commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps.

(Particulars from Catalogues).

On View from Thursday, the 9th February, 1928.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1928.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 25th February, 1928, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday the 13th February to Saturday the 25th February, 1928 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

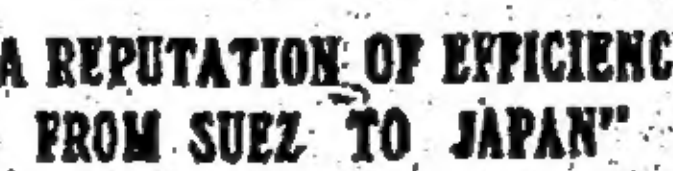
By order of the Court of Directors

A. C. HYNES,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th Feb., 1928.

"A REPUTATION OF EFFICIENCY FROM SUEZ TO JAPAN"



N. LAZARUS.

Hongkong's Only European Optician.

Hongkong London Shanghai.

MANAGER—Ralph A. Cooper

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Optometrist By Canadian Govt. Exam.

(Personal Attention.)

PUBLIC AUCTION

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OF THE

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate in the Peak District

In the Colony of Hongkong,

and

REGISTERED IN THE LAND

OFFICE AS THE REMAINING

PORTION OF RURAL BUILD-

ING LOT NO. 2 TOGETHER

WITH THE DWELLING HOUSE

THEREON KNOWN AS

"FUNG SHUI"

To be Sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on THURSDAY,

the First day of March, 1928,

at 3 o'clock p.m.

by

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Ltd.

Auctioneers.

At their Auction Rooms, in Ice

House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

Vacant Possession 31st

March, 1928.

The property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground having an area of 91,331 square feet registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 2 together with all the messuages or tenements and other erections thereon and the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the estate and interest of the Vendor in and to all the said premises.

For further particulars apply to:—

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Vendors' Solicitors,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Ltd., Auctioneers,

8, Des Voeux Rd. Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1928.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 9th February, 1928, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1927.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 1st February to Friday, 10th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1928.

LETTER GOLF.

M	A	T	E	S
P	A	R	I	S

1.—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and to it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW TO HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.

2.—You can change only one letter at a time.

3.—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4.—The order of letters cannot be changed.

One solution is printed on another page of this issue.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

From	To	Due
Straits	Yuhnsang	February 9.
Straits	Tulawa	February 9.
Europe via Negapatam, letters only	Saraland	February 9.
London 12th January	Liangchow	February 9.
Shanghai and Amoy	Emp. of Australia	February 10.
Manila	Kamo Maru	February 10.
Japan and Shanghai	Karmala	February 12.
Straits and London Parcel Mail (London 3rd January)	D'Artagnan	February 12.
Japan and Shanghai	Tango Maru	February 12.
Australia and Manila	Kyber	February 12.
Japan and Shanghai	Hakone Maru	February 17.
Straits	Mishima Maru	February 19.
Japan		February 21.

For	Per	Date
Wei Hai Wei	Walshing	Wed. Feb. 8, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Deli Maru	Thurs. Feb. 9, 8.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Kutsang	Wed. Feb. 9, 1 p.m.

For	Per	Date
Holhow	Devawongse	Thurs. Feb. 9, 8.50 a.m.
Sundakan	Mausang	Thurs.

HEAR MUSIC PLAYED BY THE FOREMOST ARTISTS IN YOUR OWN HOME ON THE

MORRISON

ELECTRIC EXPRESSION

PIANO DE LUXE

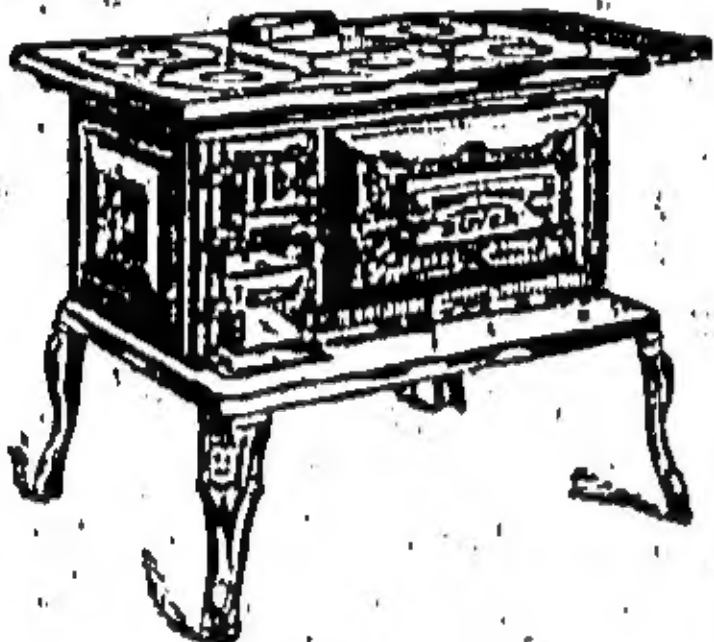
From the snappiest
Fox Trot to the most in-
tricate Classic, all are
faithfully reproduced by
this marvellous expres-
sion piano.

Demonstrated at

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,

8, Des Voeux Road, Central,
(ENTRANCE ICE HOUSE STREET.)
Telephone C. 4648.

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The Ideal Stove

Estimates submitted
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and

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Yee Sang Fat Building,
Queen's Road Central.

TREASURY LOSS.

CASE AGAINST TWO CLERKS WITHDRAWN.

After many adjournments, the case against Tsang On-wing and Cheung Man-kun, two clerks, who were formerly employed at the Treasury and who were charged in connection with the loss of over \$260,000 was sustained by the Treasury recently, were discharged by Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday. In doing so, the Magistrate added that there was not a stain on the characters of the men.

Mr. T. M. Hazelrigg, who appeared for the Crown, said that he did not propose to offer any evidence against the two accused, and his only regret in the matter was that the defendants should have been detained for so long, but it was necessary so that they could be examined. He said that he was fully satisfied that neither of the accused was implicated in the affair.

Mr. Lo said that he would like to thank Mr. Hazelrigg for the promptness he had shown in dealing with the case, more so, as the documents had only been in his hands for the last few days.

Mr. Lo further stated that it was a matter of regret that the defendants were detained and asked the Magistrate to say that the two men were leaving the Court without stigma on their names.

In discharging the accused, Mr. Lindsell said that Mr. Hazelrigg was satisfied that neither was implicated. "You now leave the Court without a stain, on your characters."

It will be recalled that the two clerks were detained by the authorities as soon as investigations were commenced into the loss. On January 21, the police raided certain offices in China Building, which proved to be bogus offices, and it is said that the cheques which are the subject of the frauds were drawn in favour of these firms.

There were originally three charges against the two clerks. The first related to a sum of \$95,142.19 drawn in favour of Man Lee Co., and the exact wording of that charge was as follows:

"That you, Tsang On-wing and Cheung Man-kun, together with certain other persons, unknown, on September 3, 1927, and on divers days between that day and 7th day of January, 1928, at Victoria in this Colony, conspired together, with intent to defraud, to utter a Treasury cheque or a document purporting to be a Treasury cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to the value of \$95,142.19 in favour of the Man Lee Co., which, to the knowledge of the said Tsang On-wing and Cheung Man-kun, was not intended to be cashed or presented for payment out of or against Treasury money."

The other two charges were couched in similar terms, in relation to other cheques, one for a sum of \$73,300.41 in favour of Min Tak and Co., and the other for \$86,965.33 in favour of Katz and Co.

INDIAN AGITATION.

PLANS OF POLITICIAN FRUSTRATED.

Calcutta, Feb. 6. Members of the National Congress in the Bengal Legislative Council have decided not to attend the meeting of the Council commencing to-morrow.

This action, incidentally, has frustrated the plan of the prominent Congressite, Mr. Bannerjee to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the "unnecessary violence" of the police on February 3.—*Reuter.*

WOMAN'S WORLD FOR OUR LADY READERS.

London Gossip.

[By Joan.]

London, Dec.

I went with an amusing party to see the opening of the dog races at Wembley. It was a wonderful night, and all the world and his rug and the world's wife in her fur coat were there.

We went into the huge white hall, and round each door is a band of painted colours, above which is a black silhouette of a greyhound.

The cocktail bar is like a huge pumpkin hollowed out, and such a shade of green, too! The lighting is behind bottles of coloured fluids—modern cocktail bottles, in fact, which made one remember the huge coloured bottles in the chemist's shop of one's childhood. The chairs were canary yellow, some with a fast-running hare and others with greyhounds of heraldic design painted on the backs.

The Decorator.

Mr. George Sheringham, who has designed these lovely decorations, took me round. I was delighted by the electric light shades, which I was told were made of rolled white buckram with the ends gilded.

Mrs. Sheringham is artistic herself, and wore a black-and-white patterned cloak lined with white fur—a lucky choice for her friends, who were able to trace her in the enormous crowd.

The Lovely Lygons.

Such is the popularity of the Ladies Lygons that the debut of Lady Mary, Lord and Lady Beauchamp's third daughter, will be a welcome event in Society.

She will be 18 years old in February. As yet she has not been seen at any large or formal function, as Lady Beauchamp believes in the custom of a formal introduction.

The Presence of the Princes.

Whenever the committee of these charity balls is able to announce the presence of Royalty tickets sell automatically.

The entire atmosphere of a ballroom is electrified when the princes and princesses make their entrances. The women guests wear their newest frocks and the men embellish themselves with decorations.

Everyone, from each unit of the band to the receiving hostess, is keyed up. And nothing keeps these high spirits aloft more than the manifest enjoyment by the guests of honour. They add hundreds and hundreds to every fund when they make an appearance.

Peter Pan.

Now that Jean Forbes-Robertson is needed for "Peter Pan," that attractive whimsicality, "The Red Umbrella," has had to be withdrawn from the Little Theatre. For it is unthinkable that the quaint little heroine's part, so perfectly played by Sir Johnston's clever daughter, should be taken by anyone else.

Both the authoresses Brenda Girvin and Monica Cosens, live with Mrs. Girvin in the much-sought-after Smith-square, Westminster.

Strange Name.

Amongst the genuine old houses there and the new ones

A 12-ounce Baby.

THE SMALLEST CHILD IN THE WORLD?

Weighing only 12 ounces, a baby was born at Caerphilly, near Cardiff, last month. It is feared that the child cannot live long.

This must surely be the smallest baby in the world. Repeated claims have been made, a London father in April stating that his child weighed 1 lb. at birth.

His claim is now beaten by 4oz.

Of the many other "midgots" claims made recently, that which attracted most attention concerned Alice Seabrooke, of Paddington, who weighed 1 lb. 10oz. at birth, and was fed with a fountain-pen filler.

New Fashion Note.

JUMPER SHOWS BENEATH COAT.

When, at a smart luncheon-party the other day, a well-meaning friend whispered to a girl that her jumper needed tucking up, because it was showing beneath the coat of her tailor-made suit, the recipient of this well-meant advice laughed. Later, she explained that, far from being unintentional, the three or four inches of jumper showing beneath her short, little double-breasted jacket was the very latest from Paris in the way of three piece ensembles.

Smart Suit and Blouses.



On the right is pictured a black jersey suit of pleated skirt and cardigan and a smart black and white angora blouse of lightning zig-zag stripes, with almost a crew neck and long sleeves, while on the left is seen a tan tweed coat with a tapering shawl fur collar.

A Christchurch, New Zealand, girl, now aged 15, was said to have weighed 14½ oz., and was fed with an eye-dropper.

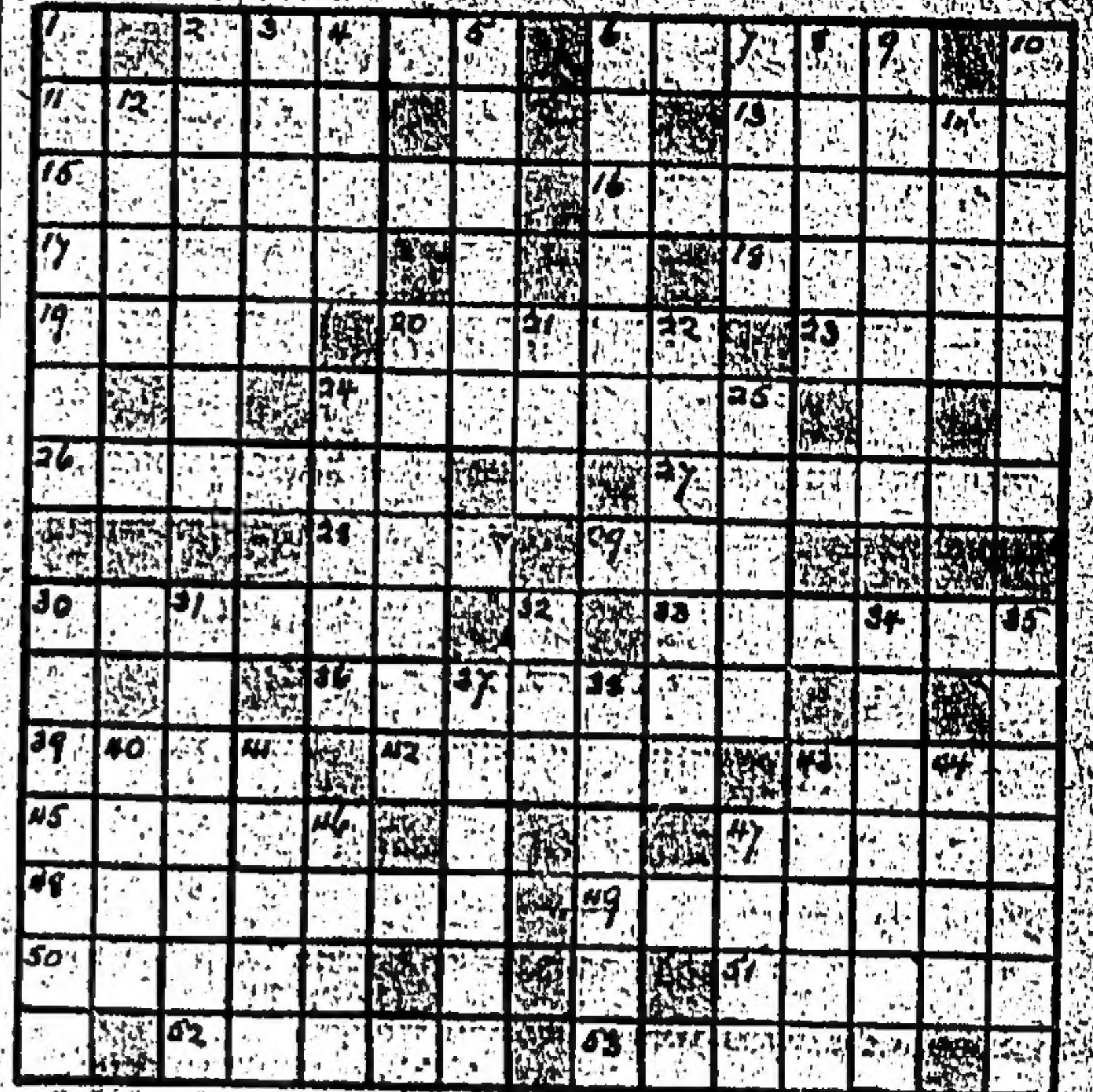
built to "tone" in with them is the Girvine's very charming specimen bearing the odd name of Venice Yard House.

It was designed by Oliver Hill, who is certainly one of our most successful younger architects. The Italian blue door is lovely to look at, but even in this sunless land it fades and has to be renewed frequently.

Tired of the orderly neatness of the ordinary suit, a well known dressmaker in the Rue de la Paix has invented this "untidy" variation. It creates an unusual effect, without losing the becoming boyish lines of the all-popular tailor-made.

In practically every case the jumper is in some gay colouring, with the sober material of the suit itself. Navy-blue serge, for instance, looks charming with a scarlet jumper, while a jade-green jersey with a black suit is equally effective.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Across.
- Indian ruler.
 - Roost.
 - French unit of solid measure.
 - Inhabitants of Arabia.
 - Inns.
 - Sleeps.
 - On the point.
 - All (musical).
 - Afternoon meals.
 - Stupefy.
 - Go by.
 - Ridiculed.
 - Waist bands.
 - Croaters.
 - Nose.
 - Fit.
 - Cherry-colour.
 - White art.
 - Reappeared.
 - Ascended.
 - Speak derisively.
 - Malay vessel.
 - About.
 - Extended.
 - Windward (Naut.).
 - Exalted.
 - Star-like flower.
 - Fleshy.
 - Corrode.
 - Borders.

- Down.
- Possessions.
 - Discloses.
 - Sunken spaces before windows.
 - Sudden spring.
 - That which husks.
 - Age.
 - Transported.
 - Place behind the saddle.
 - Spear-shaped.

- Helps.
- Narrow allot.
- Wagers.
- Becomes.
- Drinks slowly.
- Enriches.
- Compact.
- Fixed the time of.
- Flavouring seeds.
- Blooming.
- Mineral containing metal.
- Colours produced from black and red.
- Defamation.
- Entry.
- Not rough.
- Units.
- Go in.
- Examine.
- Is-in debt.
- Through (contracted).
- Strong drink.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



EMBARRASSING!

The person who goes about with ill-smelling breath is an offender against social harmony. Sweet pure breath is necessary to every man and woman who desires respect and good-will. Usually all that is needed to correct offensive breath is an occasional dose of Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives. They also banish constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, regulate the liver, clear the skin, relieve piles. All chemists sell Pinkettes, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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16/19 CONNAUGHT ROAD, C.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1928.

A HARBOUR TUNNEL?

We have just been reading some interesting details of the completion of the big vehicular tunnel which has been constructed under the Hudson River in America. This magnificent feat of engineering has involved over seven years of work and an expenditure of more than forty-eight million dollars gold. In view of the frequent mention which has been made of the possibility of building such a tunnel under our own harbour, and thus linking up Hongkong and Kowloon, it is worth while to mention a few facts concerning this big American undertaking.

Known as the Holland Tunnel, work was begun on the Hudson project in October, 1920, the borer met under the river four years later, and it was opened to traffic last November. It is in the form of twin tubes, and it is the longest tunnel of its kind in the world, being some two miles in length. The width of each roadway, paved with granite blocks, is twenty feet, and the headroom thirteen feet, six inches. The tubes are ventilated by eighty-four 200-horse-power blower fans, and there are, frequent signal-lights, telephones, fire hoses and other appliances for use in emergency, with a powerful electric truck at each end ready to dash in and haul out any vehicle that may be disabled. The estimated daily capacity is 46,000 vehicles of all sizes, and the toll rates for motor-cycles, cars, "buses" and trucks range from 25 cents to \$1.25. The cost of operation is \$11,232 per day, and the tunnel needs a daily traffic of about 16,500 cars to pay expenses. As soon as the capital and interest is paid off, the tunnel will be made available to the public free of all charge.

These facts and figures are illuminating as showing what can be accomplished, provided funds are available and the enterprise is present. When we come to consider our own little problem, it is, of course, apparent that a similar project suited to our needs would be much less costly. For one thing, the distance is only about one-half, whilst there would hardly be any necessity for twin tubes, as the traffic would not be nearly so great. Some years ago, Mr. Chatham, then Director of Public Works, got out plans for

such a tunnel, but, like so many other schemes, the project did not get beyond that stage. If the idea were at any time revived, it would probably be found advisable to make provision for pedestrian as well as vehicular traffic. It has been suggested to us that if such a project were put on foot, it would materially assist in solving quite a number of our problems. There would, for example, be no necessity for vehicular ferries; Kowloon would not be cut off in time of typhoon; and the tunnel could also be utilised for the purpose of carrying water mains from Kowloon to Hongkong, as well as cables and telephone lines. From the engineering standpoint, the scheme is certainly feasible, but the question of financing the undertaking and securing a return on outlay raises other less technical but by no means unimportant issues.

Madame Sun's Outburst.

Madame Sun is dreadfully disappointed in Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. She condemns him, at the same time conveying a wistful appeal in her latest communication regarding the severing of relations with the Soviet. Perhaps unwittingly, Madame Sun adopts the role of the dear old lady whose protegee has been guilty of some terrible crime, visiting a night club or something of that nature, and although horror-stricken, is still hopeful of saving him from eternal damnation. Poor Chiang has allowed himself to be influenced against the Soviet by the foul element which surrounds him, and they are now separated by a yawning abyss which can only be bridged if Chiang desires to return to the fold. Madame Sun points out that Russia is the only anti-militaristic power; in other words, asks him to believe that the Soviet standing army of 720,000 men, spends its time breeding cooling doves, and cultivating olive trees. Madame Sun should, however, be congratulated on a fine turn of phrase. Chiang has been little the Revolution and allowed it to become the tool of shallow scoundrels. Elsewhere, they are described as accomplices of the Imperialists maintaining close relations with the chief of punitive expedition corps despatched to China as though to a Colony; in addition there is a bestial reaction hiding itself insolently behind the Kuomintang. In conclusion, she charges Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents with treason. Madame Sun has learned Mcow's teachings extraordinarily well. Any suggestion that her messages to Chiang are submitted under duress, Madame Sun strongly denies. We cannot guarantee that the Nanking leader will accept this. That the Soviet is taking a very keen interest in Madame Sun's cross-talk with him, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that the Soviet official news agency is responsible for the publication thereof. Our impression of the situation as it exists to-day in that Madame Sun is bent on vainly on a closed door.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, Feb. 7.

Paris	124
New York	487 9/32
Brussels	34.93
Geneva	25.32
Amsterdam	12.09 1/4
Milan	32.10
Berlin	20.42
Stockholm	18.16 1/2
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.52
Vienna	34.57 1/2
Helsingfors	104 1/2
Prague	28.25
Medan	2/10
Lisbon	206 1/2
Athens	367 1/2
Bucharest	792 1/2
Rio	5.69/64
Buenos Aires	47 1/2
Bombay	1/8 3/64
Shanghai	2/10 1/2
Hongkong	1/11 3/32
Yokohama	1/11 3/32
Silver (spot and forward)	20 1/2

—British Wireless.

The Sanitary Board yesterday refused to grant an application for an offensive trade license at No. 52, Hau Wo Street, first floor. The Chairman (Mr. W. J. Carro) mentioned that the Medical Officer of Health was opposed to upper floors being registered for the carrying on of offensive trade. In addition to the Chairman, there were Mr. H. T. O'Connell (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. J. P. Braga, Dr. G. W. Pope (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. J. Watson (Secretary).

DAY BY DAY.

GOOD MEN ARE THE CONSCIENCE OF THE TOWNS WHERE THEY RESIDE. THE TUTORIAL ANGELS OF A NATION, THE LIFE GUARDS AND GLORY OF THE WORLD.—Bishop Patrick.

Mr. and Mrs. James Valentine left for Home by the s.s. Persous yesterday.

The Empress of Russia left Vancouver on the 4th February, and is due here on the 23rd February.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of typhoid fever (one British and one Chinese), as well as a Chinese case of diphtheria.

The Empress of Australia, on her world tour, leaves Manila this evening and is due here at 8 a.m. on Friday. She will berth at No. 5 Pier, Kowloon Wharves.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League takes place this evening at 5.30, in the Board Room at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

The master of the Ling Lee Bakery, of 343, Shanghai Street, has reported that his fook collected on behalf of the firm \$41 from several customers and absconded.

A Chinese woman who fell over the verandah of 204, Reclamation Street on Monday, while leaning out to hang out some clothing, died in the Kwong Wah Hospital shortly after admission.

Among those who left on Home leave by the s.s. Persous yesterday, was Mr. F. P. Franklin, of the Hongkong Telegraph. During Mr. Franklin's absence, the advertising business of this paper will be in the care of Mr. A. Morley.

Passengers leaving by the s.s. President Madison to-day included Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. S. J. Hicks, Mr. P. C. Inglis, Dr. H. A. Marten and Mr. H. Marten. Dr. Marten is a London physician on a world tour, accompanied by his brother.

A message from Medan, dated the 1st inst., states that a thirty-coolies murderer, a planter named Van Vessum on the Parnabon estate. The reason apparently was that the planter had passed some slight criticism on the work of the coolies.

Major Sir Douglas M. B. Hall, of the Coldstream Guards, was amongst the passengers leaving here by the s.s. President Madison to-day, being accompanied by Lady Hall. He served in the Great War, being mentioned three times in despatches and awarded the D.S.O.

The case in which two women were charged with harbouring an unmarried girl and two boys, and with aiding and abetting, was concluded before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy this morning, when both defendants were sent to prison for six months. Sergt. Fitches prosecuted.

Mr. A. N. Braude, of the Hongkong Telephone Company, reported to the police yesterday that 880 yards of telephone wires between North Point and Stanley Terrace were cut and stolen some time between Sunday and yesterday. A report has also been made by the P. W. D. that 1,000 yards of Government wires had been cut between the same points.

It is announced that the Criminal Sessions will commence at the Supreme Court on February 16. The cases down for trial include the prisoners charged in connection with the police shooting affray of December 7 last year and the charge of manslaughter against a Chinese student. In the latter case, Mr. F. C. Jenkin has been briefed for the defence.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the local authorities under date February 7th:—"With reference to No. S.140 in the Government Gazette dated June 17, 1927, the following amendments are made to the programme of Coast Defence Practices: Six pounder sub-calibre practice by the 31st Heavy Battery of the Royal Artillery from 'O' section, Mount Davis, on February 14th. This practice will now take place on February 17th."

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 20 arrivals and the same number of departures, with British contributing nine under each heading. There were nine nationalities in the complete return, with fairly high tonnage and some heavy freights registered. There were few through returns, and three vessels entered in ballast. British carried the heaviest inward and the second best through. At 9 o'clock this morning, there were 74 vessels in harbour, of which 30 were British.

FROM A VERANDAH.

A VIGNETTE OF HONGKONG LIFE.

The following little vignette of life has been written by a Hongkong lad, 18 years of age, who has recently returned to the Colony after being educated at Home.

The day was sultry. Coming after a cold spell, it produced that listless feeling which is more expected of the summer months than the winter. It was a day when work was more definitely unbecome than ever, and when one's desire was to loiter about and wait for the time to pass.

On such days, verandahs are much favoured by people, gazing into the street and observing lazily the unfortunate ones who are obliged to work and walk. Life, which was seething along this artery yesterday, was to-day almost stagnant. Everyone who passed was walking, because he had to do so. Chinese are easily amused, but to-day they seemed to force themselves to be interested in things which they would not even note on normal days. One found great amusement in gazing up at me, which occupation was not terminated till someone gave him a jerk. The shake recalled his senses and he walked aimlessly on.

The trams clanged their way along, not because of any obstruction in their path, but purely from habit. This clanging did not require any effort on the part of the drivers; so it went on ceaselessly.

After a while, the monotony was relieved by loud shouts from a stout, perspiring man who was distributing pamphlets. This diversion was welcomed and the people almost ran to see what the wonderful pamphlets had to say. Then they slowly returned to the pavement, reclined against pillars, and perused the papers which they had acquired. The man's staccato notes died away in the distance and quiet was restored. A string of rickshas passed, carrying very self-satisfied taipans, smoking big cigars. Their heads jerked from side to side with every movement of the rickshas, making one think of jelly. The coolies pulling them along were stripped to the waist and their bodies were wet and glistening in the sunshine.

The next thing of interest was a coolie who crossed the road limping rather badly. His left arm was twisted queerly, and seemed paralysed. The curious glances directed towards him perturbed him not a bit; he continued his way unconcernedly and disappeared into one of the steep buildings which lined both sides of the road.

A native of Japan next appeared on the scene. He was clad in khaki shorts and shirt, and shuffled along with a peculiar swaying gait, quite oblivious of a little Chinese boy who closely followed him, imitating his walk to perfection. This created some amusement among the spectators who relapsed into lethargy when the two had disappeared round a corner.

There followed another spell of quiet which was eventually broken by the trundling of a cart laden with furniture. It was pulled by two men who were evidently fed up with their job and with each other. The furniture was balanced precariously on the cart, so that it was not surprising that a dressing table suddenly slid off and crashed to the ground, its mirror smashing into a thousand pieces. There followed a hullabaloo which must have awakened the whole neighbourhood. The two coolies went for each other like wild cats and it was not till each had sustained some injury that they consented to be stopped by a native policeman. The latter did not relish his job very much and seemed to wish himself somewhere else. When the tempers had subsided somewhat, the policeman produced a grimy note book and took down some particulars of the cart, furniture, and coolies. Then the arrangement of the furniture was made sensibly safer and the cart trundled along once more.

Many people were brought to their senses by this disturbance and more actively was seen. The chauffeur who had tried to back his car into a garage fifteen minutes previously but had stopped to watch the diverting scene, now once again essayed his task and succeeded in knocking down part of the garage wall and damaging a midguard. The car crept out of the garage and shot in again with incredible swiftness—quite an alarming and extraordinary proceeding for such a day. However, the car was lodged safely at last, much to the relief of the chauffeur.

After this, people began definitely to move. Some relinquished their pillars, some their shop doors and others their void looks. The trams actually found something to clang about and did so

The Very Idea!

Although it was the festive season, and Cleaver, the family butcher, was expecting plenty of orders, he was rather surprised when a slim young woman entered the shop and asked for 25d. of beef. All the same, he cut off the joint and put it on the scales to be weighed up.

"Will you take it with you, or shall I send it round to the house?" he inquired as it came off the scales.

"Oh," she murmured, blushing prettily, "I don't want to buy it. You see, the doctor said I had lost 25 lb., and I wanted to see what it looked like in a lump."

Here is another story told about Sir Herbert Tree by Mr. Chance Newton in his book, "Cues and Curious Calls." Sir Herbert dashed into the Dublin G.P.O. one day for a stamp to post a letter. "Sure, sir, it's out of stamps we are entirely!" answered one of the men behind the counter. "I think you may be able to get wot at the public-house across the road."

Barrister, at Shoreditch County Court: Have you seen the defendant in court this morning? Plaintiff: No—he must have seen me.

Counsel, appealingly, to a man at Shoreditch: Will you kindly try to understand my question? Man: I do, but will you kindly understand my answers?

Man, at Marylebone: I had a glass too much. Mr. Bingley: It will cost you five shillings.

Unofficial figures published in Paris with regard to divorce show (says Reuter) that of 100 divorces, 98 are obtained during the fourth year of marriage. The reason for this is summed up by a Paris evening paper as follows:—

"During the first year of their marriage, husband and wife get to know each other. During the second year they think they know each other. During the third year they know each other too well, and when the fourth year arrives they no longer want to know each other."

In any case, there is a considerable decrease in the number of divorces this year, which ought to prove that the marriages of 1924 were happier ones than usual.

The following are some amusing extracts from health essays by Cornwallshire children (says a Daily Express correspondent), for which prizes are awarded annually by the Education Committee:—

"To keep the body clean and in good condition it should be washed every week with red soap."

"We should chew the food well, because there are no teeth in the stomach."

"All the children at our school have joined the Ivory Castle League, and we are cleaning our teeth at night and immediately on rising, so that Giant Decay will not attack them."

"Great care should be taken to kill all the little germs that find their way into our bodies, and so stop them from eating our bodies away and cause us to die."

Two horses drawing a funeral coach in Glasgow recently bolted for more than half a mile until the driver managed to manoeuvre them into a vacant piece of ground.

Horses and coach then rolled down an embankment to a level almost twenty feet below the street. The driver threw himself clear, and the horses were not hurt.

Applause lifts me to the heights of happiness.—M. Puchmann. There is no more laudable ambition than that men should own their own homes.—Mr. Walter Runciman.

I am not happy when I think that 60,000, 700,000, or 100,000 people can attend a dog race at night.—Mr. J. H. Thomas.

The boxer entered the fur department of a large store and fixed the assistant with an eye that showed he was one who stood no nonsense.

"I want a set of furs," he said. "A present for a lady friend."

"Yes, sir," replied the assistant. "Any special kind?" The man of course glanced about him. "That dark brown set in the window looks the sort of thing I want. It mustn't be too expensive, though."

The assistant followed his gaze. "Oh," he exclaimed. "You mean skunk!"

When the assistant next woke up he found himself in hospital, with more gusto. Their drivers looked more business-like and I thought it wise for me to follow their example. So I summoned my energy for the effort and, with a sigh, faced the bleak expanse of my desk.

BANVARD COMPANY
SUCCESS."KATJA THE DANCER" A
TRIUMPH.

BRILLIANT COMEDY.

Depending for its success on the high development of every phase of musical comedy, the wit and powers of its comedians, the full expression of feminine wiles, the effective rendering of catchy melodies and a certain proportion of melodramatic acting, "Katja the Dancer" is a severe test of the qualities of any musical comedy company.

The Banvard Company, which has come to the Colony with a wonderful reputation, chose this very bright piece for its opening performance at the Theatre Royal last night, and it may be said at once that this happy crowd of entertainers scored a complete triumph. The opening offered little scope, and was inclined to be a trifle dull, but as the plot developed—and "Katja" is a musical comedy with a distinct plot—so it grew brighter, lively humour (never broad) and strikingly pretty tunes, with just the right note of dramatic effect, kept a fairly large audience in a happy mood throughout.

There was no stint of appreciation. Encores were demanded and given with frequency. The plot with its invitation to Katja to a tete-a-tete supper in the private rooms of Prince Carl of Korja, and the conspiracy against his life, combined with the subsidiary affair of the heart between Leander, Count Orpich's secretary and the latter's daughter, Patricia, gives the artists every opportunity of displaying their talent, of which they fully avail themselves. So good indeed is John Hagan, the humourist in the role of Leander, and so well does Clara Leslie (Patricia) play opposite him, that they threaten to subjugate the main plot to an interest in their affairs. Leander's caricatures, droleries, and occasional flashes of brilliant wit, deny that he could ever be so annoyed that "he drank half a glass of water before he realised it was water." Clara Leslie sings sweetly and dances extremely gracefully, and their duet-dance in the second act is the outstanding success of the piece.

In somewhat heavier roles, Miss Winifred Dulle (Katja) and Mr. William Senior (Prince Carl) extract every advantage. In the title role, it follows that Miss Dulle is a dancer of considerable merit, while her acting of the part of a high-spirited and proud princess forced to dance for her living, fused with an emotional struggle with the cause of her distress, is a distinct achievement. She sings exceedingly well. The masterly Prince could not have been better portrayed than by Mr. Senior. His deep vibrant voice, which becomes wonderfully melodious in his songs, is eminently suitable for the part, and he nets up to Miss Dulle with real spirit. Their duets "Just for a Night" and "Those Eyes So Tender" captivate at once.

Probably William Senior has the most appealing voice of the company, but it may be said that he had to do extremely well to outshine Katja or Patricia.

Frank Atkinson as the somewhat choleric count, who seeks to interfere between Leander and Patricia, and is constantly falling in love with the beauty chorus, his guests, is excellent as indeed are all the principals.

In the general appeal, of course, much is dependent on the beauty chorus, and the work of the Banvard girls was capital. There was life and action in everything they did.

The staging was excellent and considerable attention has been given to lighting effects.

The Banvard Company, we may say in conclusion, is the best company to play in Hongkong in recent years. "Katja the Dancer" is not an easy play on which to base an opening appeal, but the audience showed their approval in no uncertain manner.

This evening the Banvard Company are giving "Queen High," but, contrary to previous arrangements, "Katja the Dancer" will be repeated to-morrow evening by special request.

W. J. K.

AVIATION CONVENTION.

Havana, Feb. 7.

The Pan-American Conference Committee on Communication unanimously agreed to the projected Commercial Aviation Convention. —*Reuter's American Service.*

The Central British School's annual sports will be held at King's Park on Saturday afternoon. The Director of Education has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

RUBBER CONTROL
CONTROVERSY.DIVERGENT VIEWS
EXPRESSED.DOES RESTRICTION PROTECT
THE INEFFICIENT?

TWO CHAIRMEN DIFFER

Colombo, Feb. 7.

That abolition of the rubber restriction measures would mean that the price of rubber would fall to 6d. per pound, was the opinion expressed by Sir Edward Rosling, the Chairman of the Anglo-Ceylon General Estates Company, on his arrival in Colombo.

He declared he saw not the slightest reason to hope for the abolition of restriction; on the contrary, he hoped that Ceylon would still further tighten the measures. —*Reuter.*

Restriction Attacked.

Strong criticism of the rubber restriction policy was expressed by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Robinson, Chairman of Lunas Rubber Estates, at the annual meeting of the company, held at Singapore last week.

After dealing with the company's affairs, Mr. Robinson said:—Looking to the future, I am afraid that it is almost more difficult now than at any previous time to give any useful indication of what may be expected. Restriction is in charge and how and when we are going to get rid of it not even its most ardent supporters seem able to tell us. We were told that we could not take off restriction when prices were high because it would lead to hopeless demoralisation of the labour position, existing contracts, etc. We cannot take it off when prices are low because it would lead to hopeless demoralisation of the whole industry. When, then, are we to take it off?

Encouraging Inefficiency.

My own views on restriction are well known and in my opinion an industry must learn to stand on its own feet and to live by its own efficiency. Our present artificial conditions, encourage inefficiency and handicap those whose foresight, energy and ability would enable them to deal with economic conditions without assistance. A country is not prosperous because one industry in it is producing at half its capacity even at a high price. To be told that 55 tons of rubber at 2s. per pound fetches more money than 100 tons at 1s. per pound is merely a platitude and is only one part of the story. It leaves out of all calculation the much greater amount of labour which would be required to produce the 100 tons as against the 55 tons and the extra amount of food, clothing and all necessities of life which would be required by that extra labour. It leaves out of all consideration the extra business to be done by our motors, railways and steamships in handling the larger quantity and the vast amount of extra employment resulting from all these other industries working at higher capacity.

"Overrated Panacea."

Unfortunately many of us who did not believe in restriction did not make our views sufficiently widely known before restriction became an accomplished fact for the simple reason that we did not believe there was the slightest chance of it ever being made law unless the Dutch came into the scheme and we never believed that the Dutch would come in. Faced with an accomplished fact, many of us have endeavoured loyally to support the scheme, hoping that it would only prove to be what it was stated to be at the time, viz., a temporary expedient. The years have rolled on and some of those who were most ardent in their support of restriction in the early days are now beginning to fear that this panacea has been overrated.

In the early days of restriction one only had to criticise the scheme to be called an enemy of the industry and to be assailed with abuse of every kind. Anti-restrictionists were asked to produce an alternative remedy for low prices much in the way that a conjuror is supposed to produce a rabbit out of a hat. To suggest that economic laws must be allowed to operate merely aroused derision and we were told that failure to restrict would bring ruin upon the whole industry.

Fundamentally Wrong.

Restriction is fundamentally wrong. For one thing we never did, and even less do we to-day control the rubber industry. Had other countries only produced and only been capable of producing a negligible proportion of the world's requirements, then we might have maintained the price of rubber at a high figure by restricting only our own output. As it is, we have been for several years past and still are encouraging the planting of rubber in all territories not subject to restriction. The present situation shows that we are being forced to a more and more drastic curtailment.

(Continued on Page 11.)

CANTON'S FINANCE
PROBLEM.COMMISSIONER EVOLVES A
NEW PLAN.

TROOPS KEEP TAXES.

Reports from Canton regarding the financial condition of the Treasury are again conflicting.

An optimistic report says that the Commissioner of Finance, Mr. Feng Cho-man, has drawn up a scheme whereby the problem of the Central Bank notes will be settled soon. According to this plan, the Government will proclaim an increase of twenty per cent. in all taxes, eighty per cent. of which will be received in silver and the remainder in Central Bank notes. Of all the silver collected, twenty per cent. will be kept in the Central Bank as a reserve fund.

In Government expenditure, sixty per cent. will be paid out in silver and the remainder in notes.

The second part of the Commissioner's scheme deals with the proposed decrease on war expenses and the dividing of the expenditure of the Government into three main groups. Four million dollars are to be paid to the War Department, one million to the Education Department and two millions to the other Governmental Departments. Mr. Feng is waiting for the coming meeting of the Canton Political Council to sanction these proposals.

Tax Proceeds Retained.

Commenting on the financial situation, a vernacular paper says:—"One of the chief causes of the bad financial condition in Kwangtung is the evil Custom of retention of funds and taxation collected in the various districts by leaders of troops. At present the Swatow and Chaochow districts are occupied by troops who collect and keep all the proceeds of taxation obtained at their respective districts."

"In the lower part of the East River and in districts in the vicinity of Waichow, considerable fighting has been going on between the Canton Government troops and the feeling 'Ironclads' and the result has been that no revenue has been received from this area. The same condition prevails in the southern part of Kwangtung, where the leaders of the armies retain all the taxes collected."

"From the West River districts, the Canton Government has received, from time to time, reports of taxes being collected, but these have proved to be mere reports. The leaders of the armies there have collected the taxes and used them, later reporting that they would send a report to Canton, which they made up at their convenience."

"The result is that the collection of taxes still in the hands of the Canton Government is confined to a few districts in the vicinity of Canton and in the city itself."

PASSENGER RETURNS.

FIGURES FOR JANUARY
ISSUED.

The passenger returns for the month of January have now been issued by the Harbour Office and these show that the exodus continues by both ocean-going steamers and river vessels. There were 30,000 more departures than arrivals under all headings, while each separate sub-head gave lower figures inward than outward.

The table is as follows:

Arrivals		Departures	
Ocean-Going Steamers	29,245	33,289	
River Steamers	93,416	117,705	
Junks and Launches	9,440	11,374	
Total	132,101	162,369	

Passengers arriving on the Changtze yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chisholm, Mr. M. Manuk, Dr. R. H. Matten, Mr. H. J. Wingrave, Mrs. J. B. McCaw and family and Mr. J. H. Peter-son.

The case in which E. Harris claimed \$416.76 from Tang San-kan of the Hung Tau Boat Co. the parties came to an agreement and when the case was called yesterday afternoon it was stated that the case had been settled by mutual consent.

Odessa, Dec. 28.—The Italian vice-consul, Signor Kozio, a bachelor, has been splendidly murdered, supposedly by bandits. Signor Kozio, who is of a very quiet disposition, left home at dusk on Tuesday. He was apparently waylaid in a lonely spot and bludgeoned to death. Every stitch of clothing was removed from his body and thieves pulled out his gold-filled teeth and gold dental plate.

CO-OPERATION IN
SHANGHAI.CHINESE TO HELP
COUNCIL.COMMITTEE OF SEVEN ON
FINANCES.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

As a result of a request by the Shanghai Municipal Council who sought Chinese assistance in such an important item of municipal administration, a committee of seven Chinese ratepayers has been appointed by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association to assist the Council in drawing up the budget for 1928, according to the Municipal Gazette. Initial action was taken by Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, through Mr. Yu Yeh-ching, Chairman of the Ratepayers' Association.

Mr. Fessenden, in communication with Mr. Yu, expressed the Council's regret that the three seats on the Council offered to Chinese were not filled, but inquired whether an advisory committee of three to five men might not be appointed to help the Council in framing the budget.

Mr. Yu replied by forwarding the names of seven Chinese representing large interests in Shanghai and willing to place their services at the disposal of the Council. This committee was accepted by Mr. Fessenden, who stressed the value of co-operation.

Rate Dispute Continues.

Meanwhile, the question of the Chinese attitude towards the 2 per cent. increase in the municipal rate has not been settled, although earlier indications were that the prolonged opposition would be withdrawn. The Chinese Press state that a report that a settlement had been reached as a result of negotiations between Mr. Yu and the Council was received with much scepticism by Chinese organizations. Another meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association will be held shortly to reach a definite settlement of the impasse over the rate increase.

Correspondence in the Municipal Gazette reveals the new move of the Municipal Council to obtain the co-operation of the Chinese, which resulted in the appointment of a Chinese committee to assist in framing the budget.

Mr. Fessenden's Letter.

Mr. Fessenden wrote to Mr. Yu Yeh-ching in the following terms on December 1:—"When the Council brought forward the resolution which was passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held in April, 1926, concerning Chinese representation on the Council, it was expected I think by all concerned, that the three seats so authorized would be filled without undue delay. This, however, for certain reasons has not been done; and the Council in consequence now finds itself, on the approach of another administrative year, without the assistance and support of Chinese Members for which it had hoped. In these circumstances, I am writing to enquire whether in the meantime it would be possible to secure the services of a Special Advisory Committee for the purpose of assisting the Council in connection with the forthcoming budget for 1928, such Committee to consist of, say, from three to five gentlemen who would be well qualified, by reason of their own interests in the Settlement, to advise the Council on the larger question of municipal finance."

"I may add that the Council would very cordially welcome the assistance of a Committee of this nature and I feel confident that its appointment could not fail to be to the great advantage of all parties concerned."

Committee Named.

Replying on December 31, Mr. Yu wrote:—"At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, I presented your important letter of December 1 for discussion. As Chairman of the Association, I have the honour to inform you that a Committee of Seven has been appointed to assist your Council in drawing up the budget for 1928. The names of the members of the Committee are as follows:

1. Mr. S. C. Ma.
2. Mr. Li Ming.
3. Mr. Chin Zen-ching.
4. Mr. L. T. Yuan.
5. Mr. Zee Ping-wel.
6. Mr. T. K. Ho.
7. Mr. M. D. Wong.

"These gentlemen represent various large interests in Shanghai. As soon as the Council wishes to have the services of our committee, please inform me of the time and place of meeting well in advance, so that I can communi-

BIG BLAZE IN
SHANGHAI.FACTORY & GODOWN BECOME
TOTAL LOSS.

TLS. 100,000 DAMAGE.

A cotton waste factory and godown, adjacent to the modern Yu Tung Mill, in Chapoi, Shanghai, caught fire at some time during the early morning of the 3rd instant and was seen by the Shin watch-tower, at 3.35 a.m. The watch reported the fire as being on Penang Road, Penang Road borders the Sochow Creek, and when the Brigade arrived, they, despite the fact that the flames were in Chapoi, prepared to lay on.

The Chapel Brigade were on the scene, but were inadequately supplied with equipment, insofar as their hose was of too small a diameter, while portions of it would not stand the strain. The Settlement firemen commandeered several boats, and after connecting four or five lengths of line, they ferried them over the creek.

A Fiat 300-gallon pump worked from upstream, and the Leyland 750-gallon machine got into action downstream, after the unavoidable delay of transporting lines over the creek.

There was a high wind and the flames had taken such a hold in the interim, that Captain Reed, in charge, decided to concentrate on adjacent buildings, and confine the fire to the single building. The policy was successful, and although the godown, which is about 75 ft. wide by 200 ft. in length, was gutted, the walls remained upright and the fire did not spread.

Burning sticks and a multitude of sparks were raised high into the air by the forced draught, and the high wind, and were blown into the Settlement. To prevent further spread on this side the larger Leyland pump stood by. Fortunately nothing untoward occurred.

The building and its contents are a total loss, the Chapel Brigade damping down all day. The loss is estimated at Tls. 100,000. The Shanghai men quit the scene at 6.30 a.m.

The weekly return of the Medical Officer of Health contained eight cases for the seven days ending Saturday last. Four of these were enteric fever, and there were one each of small-pox, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever and puerperal fever. All were Chinese with the exception of one British case of enteric. There were three deaths—one each from small-pox, enteric fever and cerebro-spinal fever. One death from influenza was also reported, but this is not a notifiable disease.

cate with the members of our Committee."

Chinese Co-Operation.

Mr. Fessenden accepted the nominations, on behalf of the Council, in a letter dated January 17, when he wrote: "I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 31, 1927, informing the Council of the personnel of the Chinese Advisory Committee appointed to assist in the framing of the 1928 Budget."

"In thanking you for your communication, I am directed to express the Council's gratification upon learning of the ready response to its invitation for the advice and assistance of representative members of the local Chinese community in a matter so vitally related to the effective administration of the Settlement, and to voice its confidence of the excellent fruits that will be yielded as a consequence of the co-operation lent by the Chinese public in this matter."

At a meeting of the Council the members discussed the best means whereby the collaboration of the Chinese could be obtained.

Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Commissioner-General, stated that he has discussed this question with one of their representatives and has arranged for some of the members to meet shortly in order that the methods of preparing the Budget may be fully explained to them. They have been invited to attend the meetings of the various departmental Committees when the estimates are under consideration, also the meetings of the Finance Committee when the final estimates are submitted. It was also suggested that an opportunity might be given them to become acquainted with the members of Council.

Members approved of the proposal and the Commissioner-General arranged for a fifth party, and an invitation was also extended to the Chinese to accompany members of the Works Committee and the Commissioner of Public Works on their periodical inspections of public works and undertakings.

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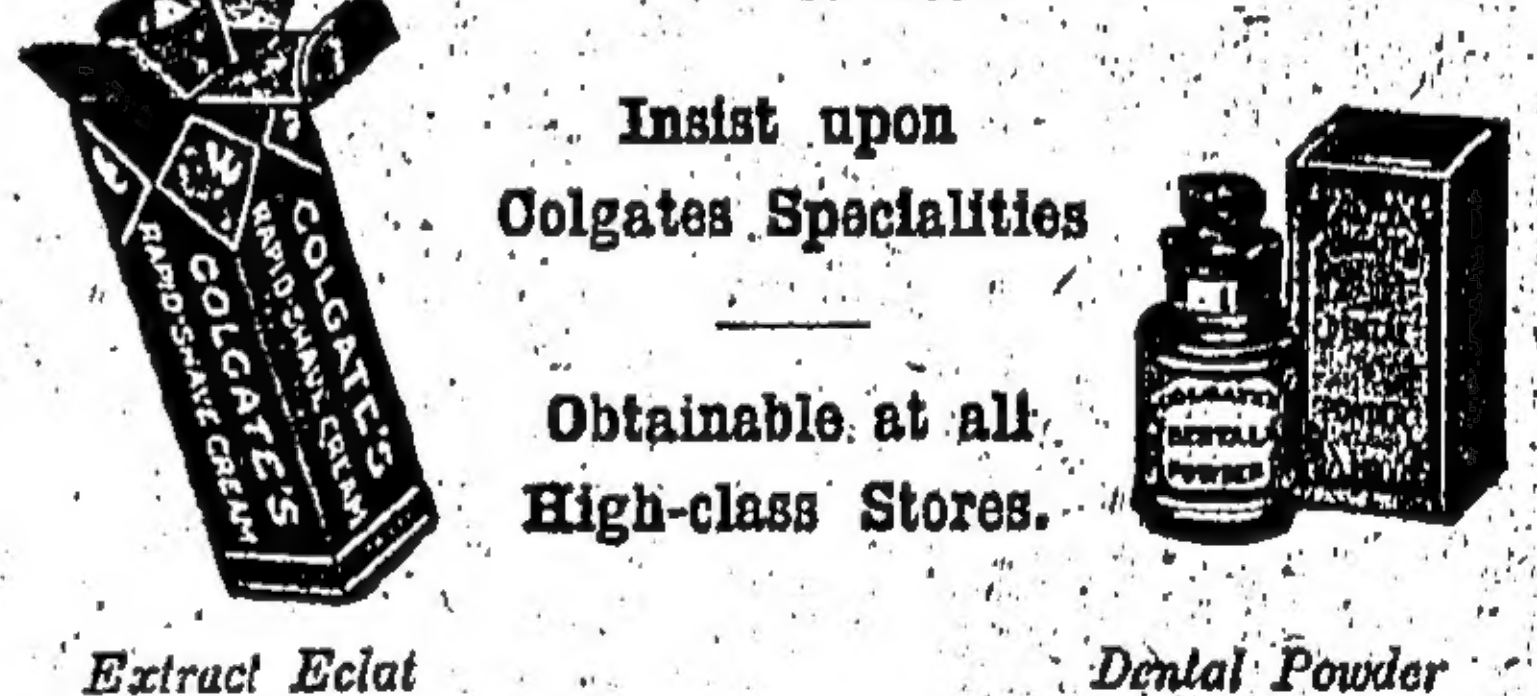
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NEWSPAPERS LEAD ALL OTHERS

An interesting survey was recently conducted of a middle western American city of more than half a million people, to find out where the buying public received its inspiration for their purchasing. The question was asked what form of advertising influenced them most—magazine, street car, billboard or newspaper. In order to be fair, newspapers were put at the end of the list. The results were as follows:

Kind of Advertising	Number Influenced	Per Cent Population
Newspapers	110,888	90.3
Magazine	0,059	7.3
Street Car	2,036	1.6
Billboard	731	0.6

THE WORLD OF SPORT

GOLF PAST AND FUTURE.

DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

AN EVENTFUL TRIP.

By A. C. M. Croome.

It is in the nature of things that age should be reminiscent, youth prophetic. Each is particularly prone to indulge in its appropriate process of thought when the year is a-dying, and the interval is long between the end of the afternoon round and the ringing of the dinner bell—the blessed bell that brings the beef and beer.

The cadet makes anticipatory statements to himself, such as: "The old man caught me bending last time out. But never again! Well and truly swiped shall he be for the next twelve months. Six and four every time is his little dose. There'll be no more playing down to him after I've got him bent. The old devil! Not content with holding that monstrous talk me out of any chance I had of sinking mine for the half."

Or his mind's eye may turn to things inanimate, and he will confidently assert that in future he will always hit his ball hard enough from the elevated teeing ground at St. Andrews to make it carry past Strath. He has finished with underclubbing, and will take a leaf out of Ted Blackwell's book, or Uncle Bertie's. They tee the ball up, and hit it mountains high with an iron, unless, of course, there is a strong following wind.

The prophetic propositions of youth are regrettably liable to prove themselves untruthful. It is long odds that at the earliest opportunity our young friend will take his masher-niblick on that eleventh teeing-ground, subsequently his niblick in Strath, and, maybe, the same club again in the flags which grow on the bank of the Eden River. The reminiscent statements of age are slightly, but only slightly, less fallible. The lapse of time has wondrous power for change. This does not apply to accounts of past events published in this column. Implicit trust may be given to the historian's veracity.

A Specimen.

With the approach of a New Year a remarkably vivid memory of my first golfing trip to Scotland always returns to my mind. The first day of January, 1896, was one of the most eventful days in my life. At that time I was in practice as a pedagogue and had taken a flat in London for the Christmas holidays. A friend of mine, who was still a subject of protorial discipline at Oxford, and was quite an adept at estimating the amounts of his probable fines, came to stay for a few days, preparatory to accompanying me on a first visit to North Berwick and St. Andrews. Hereinafter he is named "Push," because he would answer to that name, if you made it rhyme with "rush," pronounced normally, it denoted another distinguished Oxford golfer—a very different person.

On New Year's Eve, Push and I played a couple of matches at Woking. Returning by train, we got out at Vauxhall and took tram to Victoria. In the tram we spun a coin to decide whether we should travel third-class that night to Edinburgh, or blow the expense and take sleepers with a view to standing up to Scotch caddies on the morrow's morn. I forgot how the lot fell. But the expense was wisely blown.

All went well until we got to Dunbar. There a truck had got itself derailed, and the goods train to which it belonged was standing across our line. The signals were not put against us until it was too late to prevent us charging through the goods train. It was a nasty smash, but at the back-end of the train we did not at once realise the seriousness of the action. Nor was our arrival at North Berwick long delayed, because we got on to Drem by the local train.

We were a bit shaken in nerve by the sight of the telescoped coaches in front, and a bit tired by the work we had done as members of an amateur breakdown gang. However, I went round North Berwick in 85 before lunch—hand on heart, 85, counting the conceded putts as holes—and gave Push to the beasts of the field. The other incident of our stay at North Berwick which I remember clearly was a foursome against the two "Hunters," Mansie and Norrie. They played better than

THE FINAL TEST.

SOUTH AFRICA IN GOOD POSITION.

SURPRISING DECLARATION.

Evidently hoping to get rid of two or three English wickets in a fading light, South Africa declared in their first innings of the Fifth Test match at Durban when only fifty runs on, with three wickets still to fall.

The manoeuvre was not completely successful, though England lost one wicket scoring 30 runs. The best performance of the day was that of R. H. Catterall who hit up 110.

Bright weather prevailed when South Africa resumed their innings this morning with 6 on the board for no wickets. The wicket was playing faster, but the attendance was only moderate.

Slow cricket was seen, before lunch, two wickets falling for the addition of 68 runs. After lunch, Cameron and Catterall attacked the bowling, the former being dismissed after a bright 53. The tea score was 280 runs for 6 wickets.

Catterall continued to make runs after the resumption and South Africa declared soon after he was dismissed for 119. South Africa had made 332 for the loss of seven wickets, only 60 runs on, England made 30 for 1 wicket before the close.—*Reuter.*

Mr. H. J. Timperley arrived in the Colony yesterday from Australia. He is proceeding to Peking to take up a journalistic appointment.

we and looked like winning at the Redan. They were 3 up and only just off the green with the tee-shot. In the like we were hard up against the boards of the fence bounding the "Indies" links. I sat on the fence and hit the boards hard with the point of a putting cleek. That stroke dislodged the ball; Push put it near the pin; we got a 4, and the "Hunters" short game punctured. Ultimately we got a half of the match, and so had enough ready money left to go on to St. Andrews.

Mecca Misremembered.

It is a curious fact that I don't remember the first thing about such golf as we played at St. Andrews. But I have a very clear recollection of our journey thither from Edinburgh. I fancy the carriages of our train must have been badly coupled together. Anyway, the first time the train stopped our carriage seemed to jump in the air, and settle down with a jarring grinding noise just as the sleeper had at Dunbar.

Push, who by this time knew exactly what to do in a railway accident, did not mean to have his legs amputated at the knee by tele-scooping seats of the carriage. He whipped up his feet and planted them in the lap of an elderly Scotsman sitting opposite to him. An explanation was obviously required. The Scotsman graciously accepted it as satisfactory. "But," he said, "if you don't mind I'll go and sit in the other end of the carriage. This is a stopping train."

I also remember that at St. Andrews we went, under the chaperonage of Mr. W. T. Linskill, now Dean of Guild, to see the Christmas Pantomime in the Town Hall, and that it was just as well we were properly protected. Push showed an inclination to make friends with the actor manager, who was already halfway towards intoxication, and otherwise no fit acquaintance for an innocent undergraduate.

It is a source of constant regret to me that I cannot recall a single one of the impressions left on my mind by my first attempts to play the Old Course. I can't even remember whether we played "right-handed" or "left-handed" in those days they used to alternate the two methods weekly by week.

I don't think I can have fallen into the error frequently committed by Sabenech visitors, and considered "it grossly overrated." For one thing, we were not in those days Professors of the Science of Golf-Architecture, as we all now are. For another, I promptly seized an opportunity to become a member of the Royal and Ancient G.C. Bide a wee! Surgit amari aliquid. It comes over me that Push won a match off me over the Old Course. Yes; I can still see him demanding to be paid his half-crown in the sight of the unemployed caddies and such other persons as were assembled near the Norrie. They played better than

OUR FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish League matches (to be played on Saturday next, February 11th) set out in the Coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the "Telegraph" during the weeks August 29—September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on February 11th:—

DIVISION I.

Blackburn v Newcastle.
Cardiff v Huddersfield.
Preston v Liverpool.
West Ham v The Arsenal.

DIVISION II.

Clapton v West Brom. A.
Oldham v Manchester C.

DIVISION III.

Luton T. v Millwall.
Plymouth v Swindon.
Stockport v Bradford.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Queen's Park v Cowdenbeath.
Rangers v Motherwell.
Raith R. v Hearts.

Name

Address

No. 24. Date

"Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn."

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, mark your forecasts on the duplicate list given below. Keep your duplicate lists and compare them later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

MARK AND KEEP THIS DUPLICATE LIST. DO NOT FORWARD IT TO US. IT IS PRINTED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE SO THAT YOU MAY KEEP A RECORD OF THE FORECASTS YOU HAVE SENT IN:

Blackburn v Newcastle.
Cardiff v Huddersfield.
Preston v Liverpool.
West Ham v The Arsenal.
Clapton v West Brom. A.
Oldham v Manchester C.
Luton T. v Millwall.
Plymouth v Swindon.
Stockport v Bradford.
Queen's Park v Cowdenbeath.
Rangers v Motherwell.
Raith R. v Hearts.

PROSECUTION BY LAW SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page 14.)

from the Court Interpreter, it appeared that Houghton was alleged to have threatened the witness with proceedings and with deportation.

Witness, in reply to the Magistrate, affirmed that he helped to explain to Pang Chau what was said in English.

What Word?

Houghton asked the witness whether the word "deport" was used, as alleged.

Witness replied that a word which conveyed that idea was employed.

Mr. Lindsell:—What word did he use?

Witness:—I forget the proper word. It was some word which bears that meaning.

Defendant then asked if it was not a fact that Suen was present and did most of the talking? Witness replied that Suen talked more than Houghton.

The case for the prosecution then closed, and the hearing is being continued this afternoon.

"EMPRESS" WORLD TOUR.

MANY NOTABLES AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

With 325 passengers, the "Empress of Australia," the "dream ship of cruisers," is due to arrive at Hongkong on Friday morning; on the fifth annual Canadian Pacific round-the-world cruise.

Sailing eastward from New York on December 2nd, her passenger personnel, comprising members of the British, French, Italian and Swedish nobility and many eminent men of the United States, Canada and the British Isles, spent Christmas in the Holy Land, New Year's Eve in Cairo and report perfect weather and ideal cruising conditions along the entire route.

They have visited Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Jerusalem, Cairo, Bombay, Colombo, Padang, Batavia, Singapore and Manila. Following stop-overs in China and Japan, the "Empress of Australia" will cross the Pacific to Hawaii and California, returning to New York by way of the Panama Canal, on April 12.

Thence, she will proceed to Southampton with the English delegation, who comprise approximately a fourth of the aggregate.

The British tourists aboard include the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Earl of Poslyn, Lady Williams-Taylor of Shanghai. Other nobles include Prince Rodolphe del Drago and Prince Jerome Hospignol of Italy, Baron and Count Carl Stromfelt of Sweden.

Though this is her first world cruise, the "Empress of Australia" is well known on the Pacific, having plied the regular Canadian trade run between Vancouver and Hongkong until 1923. Built at Seattle in 1913 as the "Tirpitz," she was never completed until after the war, when Great Britain acquired her among other subsidies from Germany and sold her to the Canadian Pacific. The "Empress of Australia" is internationally known for her sumptuous furnishings and the spaciousness of her staterooms. Her accommodations are club-like, which means luxurious living. She is 615 feet long, 75 feet wide and has a gross tonnage of 21,865 tons. Passenger accommodation is distributed over seven decks, but owing to the limited, exclusive membership, only six are being used for the cruise.

Commanding her is Captain R. G. Latta, who also brought the "Empress of Scotland" to this port last year and the year before. In his crew are 548 souls, including 50 officers.

Mr. Wm. Melnes, veteran of three world cruises, is director-in-chief of the cruise.

At the "Empress of Australia" Open Forum, cruise members freely review and discuss the divers ports of call. Dr. George W. Coleman, president of the Babson Institute, Wellesley Hills, Mass., the chairman. He is known through the United States as the father of the Open Forum Movement, being president of the Open Forum National Council and director of the Ford Hall Forum, Boston, which he founded in 1908. Before the cruise is over, the Open Forum will select its "most beautiful" sights, just as the Travel Club on the "Empress of Scotland" last year when they chose as follows:—"most beautiful" city, Honolulu; country, Japan; drive, Amalfi, near Naples; edifice, Taj Mahal; harbour, Hongkong; hotel, Royal Hawaiian, Honolulu; island, Ceylon; ladies, Japanese; mountain, Fujiyama; stream Nile; street, Promenade des Anglais, Nice; temple, Layan, Nikko; view, Nuuanu Fall, near Honolulu.

To pass the "Empress of Australia" through the Suez Canal, tolls aggregating \$19,869.16 were disbursed, an average of \$1.63 for each of her 12,177 net tons. A net ton is a hundred cubic feet of passenger carrying space.

RUGBY IN JAPAN.

"SHAFORCE" DEFEATS THE MELI VARSITY.

Tokyo, Feb. 2.

A visiting XV representing the Shanghai Defence Force defeated the Meiji University Rugby football team to-day by 29 points to nil.

"The number of unemployed in Great Britain is a curse and a danger," said Mr. W. R. Morris, the car manufacturer, in a speech to his staff at Coventry. He added that he was convinced that if manufacturers were protected the demand for labour would exceed the supply. The Americans were the richest people in the world; not the biggest, fools, and they had the highest tariff. Great Britain, with the best working men in the world, had 1,250,000 unemployed. He added that he hoped, when visiting Australia, to discover why there was no greater demand for British goods.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TO CHINA.

(Continued from Page 1.)

supported the Government's policy in China, and he expressed satisfaction that not only had the Government, and the Foreign Secretary adhered to the important declaration which Sir Austen Chamberlain made a year ago regarding the intentions of the Government, but that, despite difficulties, which had since been encountered, they had come to the conclusion that they saw no reason for departing from that exceedingly wise policy.

Mr. Lloyd George called attention to the great difficulties which existed in China, remarking that there was no Government there which could be depended upon to exist beyond a few weeks. This, he agreed made the task of any foreign Government in regard to negotiations very difficult.

Favourable Effect Abroad. He dwelt on the favourable effect abroad which would be created by the policy of the Government in adhering to the declaration made a year ago.

Dealing with the proposed new Treaty of Arbitration with the United States, Mr. Lloyd George asked whether it would include every subject of dispute. He said the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference had been most disastrous, and made it more necessary that some treaty of this kind should be entered upon between the two Governments which would exclude not only the possibility of war, but even discussion regarding war between the two countries.

New Temper. If that were done, he declared, there would be an end to the discussions of rival armaments and there would be a new temper brought about, which would achieve very great results. He emphasised the importance of fostering a spirit of goodwill, co-operation and partnership in foreign affairs between this country and the United States.

The Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, stated that the paragraph in the King's Speech relating to China was inserted on purpose that it might be read throughout the world in that prominent position.

National Approval. He was glad of the endorsement given both by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, as this would make it national policy and the whole world would recognise it as such.

With regard to the American Arbitration Treaty, this was a difficult and technical subject. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, proposed to deal to-morrow afternoon with any point regarding foreign policy which might be raised in debate.

The King's Speech.

London, Feb. 7. The King's speech at the opening of Parliament set forth that relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly. His Majesty said: "It is the constant effort of my Government, in co-operation with the League of Nations, to secure the settlement of international differences and to promote the cause of peace."

"I invited the King of Afghanistan to visit me in March and I look forward to welcoming His Majesty. It will be a particular pleasure to receive His Majesty on his first visit to Europe."

"The position in China is so far improved as to permit large reductions in the naval and military forces sent to protect British and Indian subjects in the concessions, but internal disturbances and civil wars, and the consequent insecurity of life and property, both Chinese and foreign, still cause anxiety. Despite these discouraging circumstances my Government adhere to the declaration of policy of a year ago, as a basis whereon they are prepared to meet Chinese aspirations when the Chinese can assure the satisfactory protection of British lives and property."

Arbitration Treaty.

"The United States Government on December 29 last communicated to our Ambassador in Washington, as a basis of negotiation, the draft of a new Treaty of Arbitration to replace the Treaty of Arbitration of 1908. The draft is being studied by my Government and will be considered in communication with my Government of the Dominion."

"Although conditions in some of the principal industries continue to cause serious anxiety, I am glad to observe many encouraging signs of progressive improvement, both home and external trade justifying the hope that with co-operation and good-will steady progress will be made during the coming year."

"My Ministers are now enquiring into the possibility of relieving industry and agriculture of the burdens of local rates, and the changes in local government involved thereby. Proposals will be submitted amending the parliamentary local government franchise, and measures will be presented relative to national health insurance and increasing credit facilities to agriculturalists."

BOATING INTERPORT.

SINGAPORE SEND OUT INVITATIONS.

The annual meeting of the Royal Singapore Yacht Club was held last night, the Vice Commodore (Mr. F. G. Eden) presiding.

The committee's report showed that total membership of the Club was 100, six "A" class boats, two motor cruisers, three cat boats and two motor boats. In the racing section there were two light and three heavy classes, three clinker pairs, two pairs, five light whiffs and one heavy and one open whiff.

The balance sheet showed investments of the Club at \$9,588.12, and in hand and at bank \$7,801.40. A chairman said that since the 1st of January a further 1,000 of debentures had been redeemed, leaving a balance of \$3,000 debentures only. The profit on the year's racing was \$709.82.

One of the outstanding events of a year had been the race for the Interport Challenge Cup subscribed by the Batavia Yacht Club on Nov. 12 and 13. The Batavia Club was represented by the six-metre yacht Eureka and the R.S.Y.C. by June. The first race of the series of three was won by Eureka, the second and third races were won by June. The cup, therefore, remains in Singapore for the time being. It was hoped that the club would be able to send two yachts to Batavia in 1928.

The new design "B" class (to design by Mr. C. Boden Kloss and Mr. W. M. Blake and by them presented to the Club) was proving a great success. To the six boats already in this class it was more than a hope that another four would soon be added.

Invitations for an interport race for 1928 were sent to the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, The Shanghai Rowing Club, The Canton Rowing Club, The Manila Rowing Club, The Soerabaya Rowing Club, The Rangoon Boat Club, The Calcutta Rowing Club, The Madras Rowing Club and The Colombo Rowing Club, and it was hoped the race would eventuate this year.

Officers and Committee for 1928 were elected: Commodore, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.C.S.; Vice-Commodore, The Hon. Mr. R. O. Winsted, C.M.G., D.Lit., M.C.S.; Rear Commodore, Mr. L. R. Blake, D.S.C.; Captain of Boats, Mr. P. Storrs; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. Cox; Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. H. Matheson; Committee, Messrs. F. G. Eden, H. B. Baker, C. C. Abbott and G. M. Alford.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

EURO-AMERICAN UNION COMES INTO BEING.

The Euro-American Chinese Returned Students Union of Hongkong was formally launched yesterday afternoon at a meeting of a large number of returned students at Lane, Crawford's Cafe. The preliminary meeting dealt with the proposed constitution of the Association, setting out its aims and proceeding with the election of the officers of the organization for the first year of its existence.

In the Articles of Constitution and approved form, it is stated that the Union aims in the first place, at securing the reunion of all Euro-American Chinese returned students at least once a year, this reunion taking the form of a dinner at which the annual election of officers shall take place.

The Union further has as its object, the encouragement of intellectual and athletic activities among the members.

As to membership, all Chinese returned students who have studied in Europe and America, are eligible on payment of a membership fee of \$5 per annum.

The business of electing officers for the first year of the existence of the Union was then proceeded with, the following being elected:

President: Mr. K. L. Chow. Hon. Treasurer: Mak Cho-hing. Hon. Secretary: Y. H. Tsao. Committee: Wang Sang-yin, Hin Wong, Lo Yan-pak, and Professor C. Y. Wong.

CHESS.

FURTHER RESULTS IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Since the publication of the results of the first round matches in the tournament for the Championship of the Colony, several more games have been decided although, in many cases, the matches were got due to be played until a later date.

The match between Faers and Randall which was played last week had to be re-played on account of the participants playing the wrong colour. On the first occasion the decision went to Randall but last night Faers took the point for the game.

Results of matches played since last Thursday were: Sir Henry Pollock beat S. G. Kumble and A. V. Hawker; S. L. Hussain beat C. E. Wong; C. J. Chua beat S. G. Kumble. Both Randall and Kumble won their matches against A. N. Other.

COMPANY REPORT.

STAR FERRY HAS A GOOD YEAR.

The annual report of the "Star" Ferry Company, Ltd., for presentation to the shareholders at the thirtieth annual meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on Thursday, February 16, states:

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts, for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1927.

The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amount to \$373,535.87.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss account, after transferring \$50,000.00 to Reserve Fund, \$20,000.00 to Accident Fund, \$1,484.86 to Special Repairs Fund, paying for repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditors' fees, and depreciation, including \$31,225.71 brought forward, is \$322,437.15, which, with the approval of Shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To pay a Dividend of \$2.00 per share \$160,000.00
To pay a Bonus of \$1.50 per share 120,000.00
To carry forward 42,437.15

\$322,437.15

Directors.

During the year Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. A. S. D. Cousland resigned from the Board and Mr. M. T. Johnson, Mr. T. G. Weill and Mr. A. H. Compton joined the Board.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard retires but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

OBITUARY.

A FORMER HONGKONG CRICKETER.

News has been received of the death in Australia last month of a former well-known Hongkong cricketer in the person of Mr. W. G. Martin, who, in the season 1905-6, headed both batting and bowling averages in the Hongkong Cricket League. "Memoir," in the Brisbane Daily Mail of Jan. 17 writes:—Brisbane cricketers of a quarter of a century ago will remember Mr. W. G. Martin, whose death at Camooweal was reported last week. Formerly he played with the old Woolloongabba (now Eastern Suburbs) Electorate Club. The club in those days included such players as Billy Haas, Ted and Chum Crouch, Thorpe Allen, George Diggle, Mr. Bradley, Gil Darragh, Normy Foster, and W. J. Lewis (the two last named of whom are still playing in Brisbane cricket).

"Billy" Martin, as he was generally known, was one of the best fast bowlers in Brisbane at the time, and in the season 1901-2, besides obtaining most wickets, was second only in the club's averages to E. R. Crouch, who that season headed both batting and bowling averages of the Queensland Cricket Association. The late Mr. Martin also met with success on the cricket fields of the east, and in the season 1905-6 won both batting and bowling averages of the Hongkong Cricket League.

Two of the performances in Brisbane, remembered by his friends, are obtaining the whole 10 wickets for 25 runs in a single innings (including seven wickets in eight successive balls), in a B grade match at the Brisbane Cricket Ground, and a dashing innings of over the century against Valley B at the Exhibition Ground, including one tremendous hit over the railway line into the Acclimatization Gardens, now known as No. 2 ground.

HOCKEY SHIELD.

ARMY AND NAVY AGAIN LEVEL.

In a Sim. Hockey Shield match yesterday the Army met the R.A.F. and defeated them by four goals to nothing. The match was played on the Naval ground at King's Park. This victory for the soldiers places them again on a level with the Navy, the two teams now standing with eight points each to their credit, and both having one more game to play. The Navy have yet to meet the Club again while the Army's remaining encounter is again the R.A.F.

Service victories in each case are extremely likely in which event the Navy and Army will be level and a deciding match will have to be played as goal average does not count in the competition.

The table corrected to date follows:
P. W. L. D. F. A. P.
Navy 4 1 - 20 6 8
Army 5 4 - 10 9 8
R.A.F. 4 1 3 - 7 16 2
Yesterday the soldiers did not have great difficulty in securing both points although they showed more control in the second half. Before the interval Lieut. Burton, put them ahead. In the second half Capt. Howard netted twice and Capt. Dobbie added a fourth.

CHURCH WORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. ANDREW'S.

The annual meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church Kowloon was held in the church hall yesterday evening. The Rev. W. W. Rogers presided over a large attendance of worshippers. Refreshments were served prior to the meeting.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Mitchell, presented the statement of accounts. Addressing the gathering he said:

I have much pleasure in presenting the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1927. As copies of the statement have been circulated through the medium of the Monthly Messenger, you will have had the opportunity of studying the receipts and expenditure, so I therefore do not propose to read through the details. If you have compared the statement with that of the previous year you will have noticed a very considerable decrease in receipts from Ordinances and Donations, this being due to the loss in 1926 of a wealthy and generous member of the congregation.

Against this it is very gratifying to be able to record a steady increase in the ordinary Sunday collections over those for the previous year. Although a reduction in almost all the other items of expenditure has been effected, it has been found necessary, in order to meet expenses to curtail donations to various societies which have previously received our generous consideration.

Donations Reduced.

Your vestry very much regrets the necessity for reducing outside donations, and have proposed that the Thankofferings this year shall be devoted to certain specific organizations, particulars of which will be placed before you in the near future.

Owing to the departure of the Rev. and Mrs. G. R. Lindsay and family the travelling expenses during the year were again very high, and in order to be prepared for a similar expenditure in the future, it is proposed to earmark a definite sum monthly in order to build up a passage fund.

The expenditure under the heading of Hospitality was mainly incurred in providing social evenings for Service Men, but the amount shown by no means represents the actual outlay in this direction, thanks to the ladies who have so willingly and generously provided refreshments. The Social evenings referred to are quite distinct from those which were arranged under the auspices of the Young Men's Club. Solicitors' fees appear for the first time in our accounts and it should be explained that these charges were incurred in connection with the change of trustees and collection of interests on mortgages.

You will have noticed that repairs to the Church fabric are now in progress and the cost of these repairs amounting to about \$600 has yet to be met. Only absolute necessary repairs have been undertaken but there is still much to be done as soon as funds permit. In this connexion I should like to add that expert opinion on the Church roof has been obtained and there is no doubt that the filling in is such a condition as to necessitate the repairs in the near future.

The auditing of accounts which included the examination of bills and receipts, for a sum of \$25,000 involved a great deal of work and I should like, on behalf of the Vestry, to take this opportunity to thank Mr. T. Martin, our honorary auditor, for having again kindly undertaken the task.

Department Reports.

This, Ladies and Gentlemen, concludes my brief report on the statement of accounts and I shall be pleased to give further details on any of the items should anyone present desire me to do so. The secretaries of the various organisations affiliated to the Church body gave separate reports of the progress of the work of each department.

The reports were presented as follows: Sunday School (Mr. C. C. Mitchell), Young People's Service (Mrs. J. H. Hunt), Boy Scouts (Dr. J. E. Dovey), Wolf Cubs (Sergeant Bishop), Communicants' Union (Miss Clark), Choir (Mr. R. Baldwin), Mothers' Union (Mrs. Robinson), Victoria Diocesan Association (Miss Sawyer), Church Missionary Association (Mr. J. W. Baldwin), Young Men's Club (Mr. R. Baldwin), Dr. Bernardo's Home (Mrs. J. W. Baldwin).

Last year's officials were elected en bloc with the addition of Mr. W. S. Bailey, Capt. R. D. Thomas and Mr. P. Sands, M.A., as members of the Church vestry.

It was decided by the meeting that the present "Hymnal Companion" Books used in the Church be replaced by the "Hymns, Ancient and Modern."

AN ARCHITECTS FEES.

(Continued from Page 2.)

When the demand for the money claimed was made, the defendant said he would pay only \$500 as he had not ordered so much.

Meeting not Remembered.

Witness did not remember a meeting between the defendant and the plaintiff in 1926. Mr. Alabaster suggested that witness acted at that meeting as an interpreter but witness replied in the negative. The defendant did not go to the plaintiff's office, neither did he write a letter.

Mr. Alabaster: I put it to you that you know such a meeting did take place and that you did act as interpreter and that when you say you did not you are saying something which you know is deliberately untrue?—No, there was no meeting.

That concluded the case for the defence.

In addressing the court Mr. Jenkin referred to the supposed interview in March 1926 when the defendant was stated to have approved plans and suggested that his Lordship must decide the case on that alleged interview.

His Lordship agreed and remarked that it affected the cases of both sides. To his mind it seemed that that interview was the crux of the whole case.

Mr. Jenkin commented that the plaintiff and his witnesses had gone into court and drawn upon their recollections of an interview which, he said, took place nearly three years ago. He added that there had been delay on the part of the plaintiff in the presentation of the case and in not getting important witnesses.

Commenting on the evidence of Mr. Edwards with regard to the meeting, Mr. Jenkin commented that he was very much confused as the result of a conversation with Mr. Shank that morning and that really he had no recollection at all of what had been purported to have been said at that interview.

Mr. Alabaster remarked that Edwards had spoken of both interviews in March and April, and that was a certain amount of evidence.

A Grave Suggestion.

His Lordship pointed out that the suggestion that had been made was of a grave nature. It was that Edwards had been prompted to say what he had said in evidence and he had fallen into the error of talking about something during an interview when he was not acting as interpreter.

Mr. Jenkin further remarked that after a period of two years Edwards had no recollection of the interviews and of what took place until that morning, when he was prompted about it before going into court. Apparently the plaintiff had called his attention to the April interview which was the wrong one. As a vital witness his evidence was very unsatisfactory.

Referring to the delay in the case Mr. Jenkin continued that proceedings were started in 1926 and it was the plaintiff's fault that the action had not proceeded before and as a matter of fact the defendant had taken out a summons for the action to be dismissed. Mr. Jenkin added he thought his Lordship would not have much doubt with regard to the supposedly lost file, which was a loose statement to have been made, and that that file, with the exception of the sketch plan, was in court.

His Lordship, speaking with regard to the delay, remarked that there had been some slight delay on the part of the defendant.

Delay Explained.

Mr. Jenkin replied that he did not think that was the case. He pointed out that the necessary alterations to plans had to be made, which his Lordship accepted, and by the time those alterations had been made the slump arrived. There was no delay on the part of the defendant up to that time.

His Lordship agreed and pointed out that from October 1924 to 1925 the defendant had done nothing to bring matters to a head.

Mr. Jenkin replied that the slump covered the whole of that period but the general strike also intervened. If the plaintiff had wanted to build in the latter part of 1925 he would have been unable to do so.

His Lordship remarked that if would have been better to have forfeited \$37,000 the defendant had already paid for the land than to have thrown away good money to the extent of \$480,000.

Trying to Avoid Payment.

Mr. Alabaster, in his address, pointed to the fact that the defendant had denied everything and had stated that no demand for the money had been made to him until a solicitor's letter arrived. The defendant's attitude, as he understood it, was that he thought that if he denied everything he could avoid payment.

Judgment Reserved.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
94, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Paid-up Capital Frs. 25,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 12,500,000.00
Reserve Profit Frs. 27,524,519.10

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JUNK PIRACY.

FOUR MEN AGAIN BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

Further evidence was given yesterday in the case in which four Chinese, Cheung Ping, Lui King-choi, Tsang Sze and Chan Wai, are charged with the piracy of a Chinese junk on January 25 off Fu Tau Mun. Armed with rifles, revolvers and daggers the pirates assaulted those on the junk and stole money, jewellery, property and the junk's cargo to the total value of \$2,240.

Police evidence was given yesterday to the effect that a raiding party headed by Acting Inspector John Murphy proceeded to Joss House Bay on receipt of certain information. When the party arrived at the Bay they observed a junk lying at the extreme end of the bay. The raiding party saw a small boat, with four men on board, pull towards the shore, from the junk and on landing the men made off into the hills and kept on until they struck the Tin Hau Wan Road. The Inspector and his party went into pursuit. The Police detailed one of their men to watch the motor boat by which they went to Joss House Bay and the rest of the party busied themselves in routing out the fugitives.

The story of the shooting of one of the pirates was related by a Chinese detective who said that he went with Inspector Murphy's raiding party to Joss House Bay where he saw four men get ashore. He stated that the robbers ran past a ridge in the hill and seemed to head for Tin Hau Wan. Witness gave chase and soon became isolated from the rest of the police. The detective proceeded to Tin Hau Wan where he made some enquiries, and he received information which led him to hide in a thicket and keep watch.

After a short while a man emerged from the thicket about thirty yards from where he was hiding. The detective shouted to him to stop, but to no purpose, for the man fled without paying any heed to witness. Witness thereupon opened fire on the fugitive, not daring to go too near for fear that the fleeing man might be armed. After two shots he saw the man disappear and witness thought he had again gone into hiding.

By a cautious detour, witness reached the spot where he saw the fugitive disappear and it was then that he saw the man apparently dead. Witness returned to Joss House Bay and later took the Inspector to the scene.

The hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 a.m. In addition to a charge of piracy against all the defendants, the third defendant is to answer a charge of returning from banishment.

MILITANT AGAIN.

NEW SUFFRAGISTS IN ACTION.

London, Feb. 7. Veteran suffragettes who had been imprisoned for the cause of women's emancipation, celebrated the tenth anniversary of the movement by dining in London, on the 4th inst.

Their successors, the numbers of the "Young Suffragists" started active operations this morning. The gates in Downing Street were closed in anticipation of an invasion but only four quiet young women arrived and left at the Prime Minister's door a petition asking that the Equal Franchise Bill (giving the vote to women at twenty-one) be the first measure on the statute book this session.

Four others simultaneously tried to deliver a letter to the King at Buckingham Palace but were refused admission. They then tried strategy. One "passed" the letter to a comrade and engaged the police in conversation. The comrade slipped into the quadrangle and ran toward the door but a policeman intercepted her and carried the kicking and struggling girl outside the gates. The deputations did not persist but took the letter to the district messenger's office.—Reuter.

UNDER A CLOUD.

WU PEI-FU HELD UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

Peking, Feb. 7. The fortunes of Wu Pei-fu are under a darker cloud than ever, according to foreign dispatches from the Upper Yangtze, which state that the Hankow Government had urged Yang Sen to arrest Wu Pei-fu and bring him a prisoner to Hankow.

Yang Sen, in view of his long friendship with Wu Pei-fu, did not agree to go so far, but as a compromise disarmed Wu's bodyguard on January 4, since when he has been keeping him and Mrs. Wu Pei-fu under surveillance in Wanshen.—Reuter.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

CHINESE EX-SEAMEN WHO SOUGHT RANSOM.

The hearing was continued yesterday afternoon before Major C. Willson of the case in which Ho Tin, a Chinese ex-seaman of the President Monroe, was charged with attempting to obtain \$4,000 from two women in Hongkong, by pretending that he was authorized to collect this money for the release of three of the women's relatives who were arrested as suspected Communists in Shanghai.

Mr. C. A. E. Russ defended the prosecution being conducted by Sergeant Donovan.

Yue Man-ang, one of the captured men in Shanghai whose release was brought about by negotiations with the authorities there, said that he proceeded to the northern port on June 14 last. He started a shipping business in Shanghai and catered for the coolie hiring business. On December 18 he was arrested as a Communist and was not released until January 22.

Witness said that his sister-in-law went up to Shanghai to negotiate with his captors, following which witness and several others were released. A certain sum of money, which witness stated was between \$3,000 and \$4,000, changed hands before the release took place, and witness added that of this sum the relatives of the different captives paid a share.

Regarding the defendant, witness said that he knew him six years ago, when witness was an interpreter on the President boats and defendant had been a member of the crew. During his detention in Shanghai defendant had visited him in gaol and had told him not to worry too much. Ten days after the first visit, the defendant came again and this time he said that "money was required and that \$4,000 would effect your release."

"Keep it Dark."

Witness told the Court that he told defendant that he had no money but that a number of business people would be willing to guarantee that he was no Communist. Defendant replied that that would mean the "chopping block" as no one could explain anything without money. To this the witness said "If they want to shoot me, they can do so, but never let my people know of this."

In answer to his Worship witness said that he meant by that to tell the defendant not to tell his family in Hongkong of his misfortune.

Major Willson: Did you give the defendant any authority to try and raise money?

Witness: No.

Mr. Russ: Can you say what the defendant spent in order to get into gaol to visit you?—I have no idea.

In answer to further questions, witness said that the exact amount paid for the release of witness and his friends was \$2,000. Defendant had asked for \$4,000. The negotiations were carried out by a woman named Chan Kwok-chan, who got certain people in Shanghai to do something on her behalf.

At this stage the case was adjourned, Sergeant Donovan indicating that the next witness, who was an important witness in the case, was indisposed.

The further hearing of this case will be continued on Saturday morning at 11 a.m.

WALL COLLAPSE.

THREE WOMEN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

A fatality at the M. B. K. coal yard in Yaumati on January 3 was the subject of a Coroner's inquiry at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when Mr. W. Schofield, assisted by a jury investigated the cause of the deaths of three Chinese females who were killed in the collapse of a wall.

The jury consisted of Messrs. C. P. Maxwell, Ho Shih-que and Chau Sing-long.

At the outset the Coroner intimated to the jury that in order to save time the inquiry would be held into the death of Leung Lai only.

Dr. K. C. Cheng, Medical Officer of the Kowloon Mortuary, gave evidence of examining the deceased on January 3. She was unconscious and suffering from internal abdominal injuries. She died at 4 p.m. the same day.

Dr. J. E. Dovey said that the cause of death was a fracture of the pubic bone, internal haemorrhage and shock. Witness described the injuries sustained by the deceased, remarking that there were no external bruises.

Mr. W. H. Owen, engineer of the Public Works Department, said that he examined the walls of the two coal yards belonging to the M. B. K. The walls were built of lime mortar, there being no cement in the composition. One wall averaged seven feet in height while the other averaged six.

In several places the coal was heaped against the wall, which acted as a retaining wall with only the lower part of the piles against it. The wall would not be strong enough to stand a powerful side

thrust but it had probably stood such strains in the past.

The Coroner: In your opinion would it be safe to use the wall that way?

Witness: No, it would not be safe, theoretically, but it would in practice.

Witness explained that there

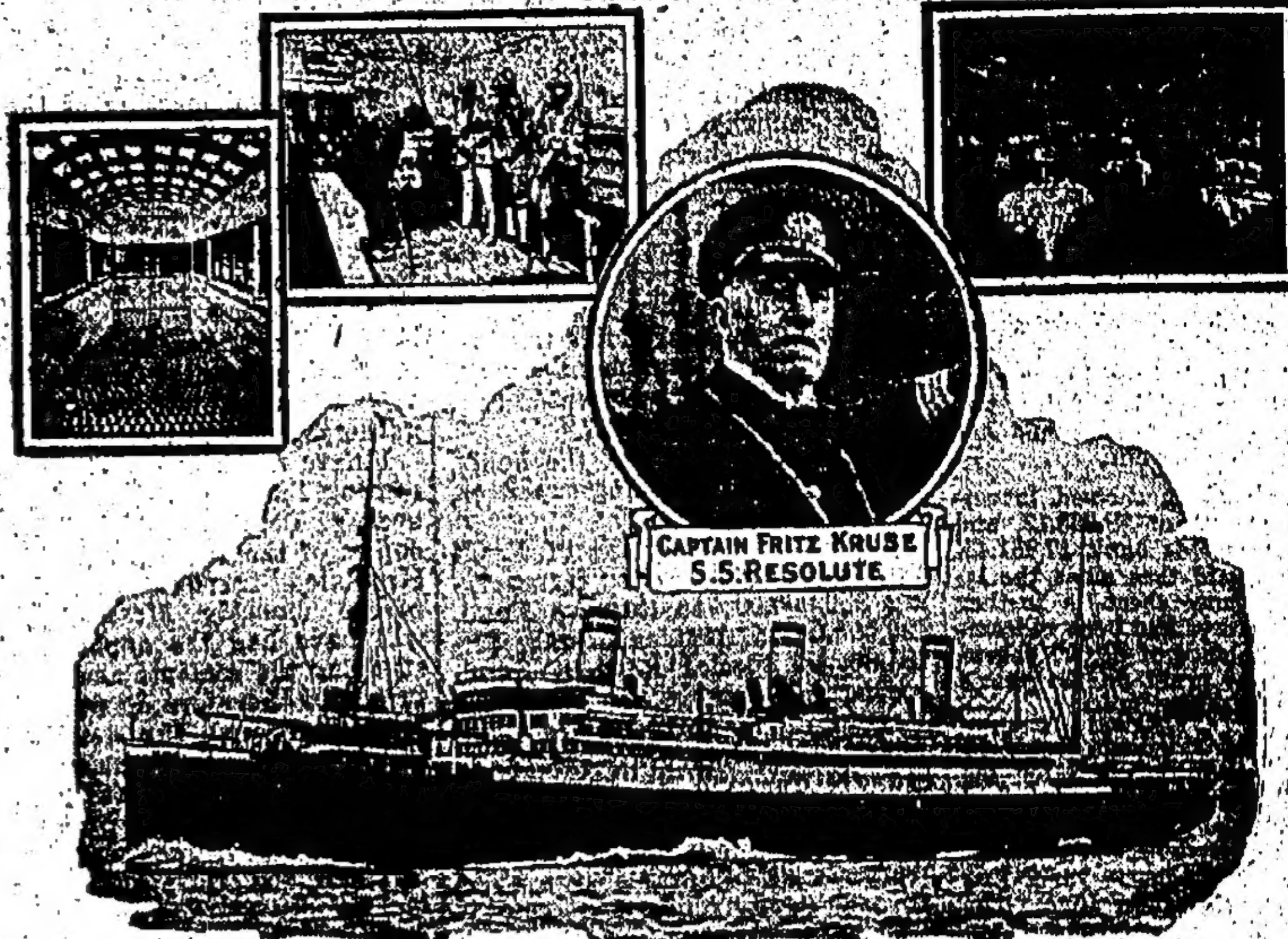
was always a margin of safety in the designing of any walls, which theoretically would not stand certain tests but which in practice would not be dangerous under these tests.

In reply to the foreman of the jury witness said that if it was noticed that any piling against

walls was dangerous the owners would be notified to remove such piling.

The walls of the M. B. K. coal yard had collapsed on three different places on January 3. At this stage the inquiry was adjourned and the jury and court visited the scene.

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SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1928.



Jerusalem, Palestine. March 19th-April 1st.
Missionaries' World Congress.

London. June 26th-July 7th.
World's Dairy Congress.

Amsterdam, Holland. July 28th-August 12th.
Olympic Games.

Cambridge, England. July 14th-25th.
International Geographical Congress.

Munich, Bavaria. July 26th-August 31st.
Wagner and Mozart Festival.

Vienna, Austria. July.
Festival of German Singing Federation.

Oslo, Norway. August.
International Congress of Historians.

Amsterdam, Holland. August.
International Physical Education Congress.

Budapest, Hungary. September 3rd-9th.
International Congress in regard to illness arising from employment and industrial accidents.

Sydney, Australia. September 12th-17.
Eucharistic Congress.

Japan. November 7th or 8th.
Coronation of His Majesty, The Emperor of Japan.

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OUR NEW SERIAL

THE VANISHING VENGEANCE

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Author of "Double Crossed," "Low Cellings," "Green Ladies," etc.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS:

OTTO RIGG, an immensely rich man, leader and master force of a band of five wealthy men known as "The Old Consolidated," the other members being: Hugo Shanly, Henry Maker, James Pedden, and SEWARD GAMLIN, whose sudden death—whether by suicide or murder—has tragically agitated the other four, all of whom appear in terror.

MARTIN STANNARD, the abounding director of Consolidated Exploitations, a rumour of whose return to the village of Green-hayle, where they live, has reached the ears of his former fellow-directors.

JOYCE ALLEYN, a poor relation and private secretary to Otto Rigg, whom she distrusts and stands in fear of. She meets a mysterious stranger, who turns out to be Stannard, and who had been hiding near the Dark House on the Common. She is attracted by his manner, and will not believe he is the criminal that Otto Rigg declares him to be, but sets herself to try to solve the mystery of why Rigg and his associates are afraid of Stannard.

Rigg's agent, STROACH, has been endeavouring to track down Stannard, and comes upon him talking to Joyce at night on the Common.

CHAPTER VII.

For the moment Joyce and the stranger stood petrified. The foxy Stroach breathed heavy triumph beside them; the cold white light from his torch showed up the lean, feline face of the stranger, the man Stroach had called Martin Stannard.

It was, Joyce thought, a fine face, high-featured, sensitive, intelligent. There was a force and strength in it that gave it distinction. And yet there was a certain bitterness in it, that gave it an air of fierceness.

Joyce saw all this in a moment. Then:

"Got you, Mr. Thief Stannard," breathed Stroach, with unholly joy. "Nabbed you! An' you, Miss Sneaking Joyce. This is what you were keeping back from Mr. Rigg."

What happened? Joyce did not quite know. She saw the quick, supple heave of shoulders and the flash of a swung arm, and then the torch fell to the grass, and through the falling light she saw Stroach dropping like a felled bullock. There was a thud on the grass, and in the tiny puddle of light thrown by the torch on the ground she saw Stroach's big hairy hand grip and ungraceful, and then he curiously slipped and still.

The stranger bent down and picked up the torch, shining it on the fallen man's face.

"Knocked out," he said, coolly, "and for rather more than the full count. Still—would better get out of this."

Joyce found her fingers gripped by a singularly lean and powerful hand, and at once she was running. In a moment they were in a curious, narrow little hollow, crouching in it.

"He won't see us here," said the stranger. "I can certify it is a most excellent hiding place. I've used it before."

"Last night?" said Joyce.

"Ah, you did see me. Yes, I hid here from my last night. Shes! Our bull-like friend is on the move."

Stroach staggered to his feet. They saw him swaying in the moonlight. He pulled himself together, peered about. For minutes he moved about searching for them, then he seemed to realise that his prey had given him the slip, and set off at a lumbering run across the Common towards the house Joyce had left.

"I'm afraid this means trouble for you, Miss Alleyn," said the stranger, quietly.

"Why trouble for me?" she asked, quickly, surprised that he knew her name.

"Stroach is going straight back to Otto Rigg, and Otto will not relish the story he will tell of your part in this," said Stannard.

"You know about Otto?"

"I know rather a lot," he said, and she felt he was smiling. "I know you are Otto's secretary, and I know all about Stroach and his hunt for me. It is my business to know, isn't it?"

"But why is it your business?" she asked. "I know nothing about that."

"But—you heard him call me Martin Stannard? I am Martin Stannard."

"It means nothing to me," she cried. "I don't know why you should mean trouble to me, why Stroach and Otto hunt you—why you are in hiding. You are in hiding."

"Very much so—as you would

understand if you realised the significance of Martin Stannard." Then, "Better not," he murmured as if half to himself. "No, much better not." "You see, you will have to interview our cunning Otto when you return."

Joyce gave a little gasp of fear. She had forgotten that. The mere memory of that cold and impassive man chilled her. "Otto Rigg," she whispered. "Yes, he will want to know all about this—but I won't tell him."

"You are brave, Miss Joyce," he said, softly. "I did not doubt that. But you know Otto, too. You won't want to tell him. But—well, Otto Rigg is as clever as the devil, whose favourite child I sometimes think he is. No, Miss Joyce, the less I tell you the easier it will be for you to face him."

He paused for a moment. Then added as though talking to himself: "Besides, I must not play on one's sympathies. I'll spare no one's sympathy—least of all yours."

"I'm the best judge of 'snaring,'" she said.

"The very worst," he laughed back. "As you will find when you learn things about me—as you undoubtedly will." Joyce made a little sound of protest. "Why, the very act of your coming here shows that. Why did you come here?" Joyce was silent. She felt she could not tell him the impulse that led her to try and learn something that would clear him. Surprisingly, he said: "You came to meet me because you met me last night."

"It wasn't merely that," she cried protestingly, because she felt he was reading too much into her action. "I wanted to find out things."

"That is what I meant," he said, gravely, as though he would have her know that he wasn't thinking of any purely personal motive. "Certain things have happened which surround me with ugly suspicion. You wanted me to clear myself."

"Yes," she answered, surprised at his penetration. "You called on Mr. Gamlin last night, and this morning Mr. Gamlin was found dead. I am the only one who knows about your visit. I have kept silent about it. I want to know whether I am right or wrong in keeping silence."

"I see," he said, quietly. "But are you quite correct in saying that you are the only one who knows? Otto Rigg and his friends either know or suspect, I feel sure."

"They know," she said.

"That is good," he said, unexpectedly, with a note of triumph in his voice. "They definitely know. That is one of the things I wanted to learn from you. And if you don't mind, I'll get you to tell me all that has happened, from your side, before I answer. Will you?"

Joyce told him all she knew, from the finding of Seward Gamlin dead and the letter he had left to Otto Rigg's attempt to mislead her, the doctor, and the pressman.

"That old Otto," said the young man, when she had finished. "He has not lost his cunning. As for your keeping silent, I am grateful for it, because it means—well, anyhow it has led him to show his hand. But for your own sake, I fear it means unnecessary trouble."

"Unnecessary!" she cried. "But if I had spoken the police would have been after you."

"No," he said. "Otto would not have told the police."

"But—she cried. "But you did call on Mr. Gamlin last night."

"I did—through the French window leading on to the lawn: that was why his butler did not hear me."

"And as a result of your visit he—"

"Committed suicide. Yes, that is a fact."

"It was—suicide?" she cried.

"You have only my word for it," he said, harshly, "but I assure you Seward Gamlin was alive when I left him."

"But of course he was, his butler saw him alive. And I saw you here before he could have died, so you couldn't have gone back."

"I did not go back. There was no need. I had finished my work."

"What work?" she asked.

"That," he said, after a pause, "is one of the things I can't possibly tell you."

"And then about the letter to the Public Trustee," she said, after another pause. "You posted that?"

"I did."

"Then, can't you see you are mixed up with this in a most significant way? It makes Mr. Gamlin's death anything but the ordinary suicide from depression that Otto Rigg pretends."

"It was anything but an ordinary suicide," said Martin Stannard grimly.

"Oh," said the girl, shrinking away. "You knew he would commit suicide, you expected it?"

"THE GAUCHO."

FAIRBANKS IN WONDERFUL FEATS.

Following "Ben Hur," another big film is now being shown at the Queen's Theatre, and, like its predecessor, it should draw packed houses during its run.

In "The Gaucho," which occupies the whole of the programme, we see Douglas Fairbanks at his best. He takes the role of an outlaw chief in South America, and, as may be imagined, he does all manner of amazing feats in raids on a wealthy city and in eluding his would-be captors. Indeed, he out-Fairbanks Fairbanks in some of them, and thus provides plenty of thrills for the audience. But it is not only in this respect that the film is attractive. It is a remarkable production in many ways, for romance, dramatic incident and mysticism all have a place in it. There are also some really wonderful scenes—real triumphs of photography.

The acting is of a high order throughout, "Doug" being ably supported by "Lupe Velez as the Mountain Girl and Eve Southern in the part of the beautiful Lady of the Shrine."

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

M	A	T	E	S
P	A	T	E	S
P	A	R	E	S
P	A	R	I	S

Again there was a pause. "No, not exactly," he said, and then his voice became harsh. "I didn't care."

"You didn't care!" she cried, affronted by the savagery of his tone and the callousness of his statement.

"I don't even care now," he said, as bitterly as before. "I knew he would do something drastic. I was absolutely indifferent to what form it took."

She shuddered and drew a little away from him.

"Do you realise what effect that will have on you?" she said.

"Does it matter?" he said, bitterly. "I am accustomed to people thinking the worst of me."

"That is not the point. Don't you realise that I may feel forced to speak?"

"To whom?" he asked, and, as she did not answer, "Do you think that Otto Rigg will let you make public what he intends to keep private?"

"I'm not answerable to Otto Rigg," she said.

"Don't you realise what Otto Rigg means yet, his power, his ruthlessness? Yes, he'll have his way with you—and why shouldn't he? There is no need for the police to come in here—not on account of Gamlin's death. It was suicide, and they can't possibly make it anything else—even if they know all the facts. But they can rake up an awful lot of mud for Otto Rigg and Co., from which they have every right to protect themselves. No, you will serve absolutely no good by speaking to the police, Miss Alleyn."

"Save that they might discover you," she said, a little tartly.

"They won't discover me," he said, and she felt he was smiling. "They'd like to, bless their hearts, but they won't do it."

"They'd like to—the police?" cried Joyce, with a new feeling of pain.

"If you'd only explain," she burst out.

He stood up suddenly. "I can't," he said. "I can't for my own sake—and for yours. You'll have to see Otto Rigg when you return, and it won't be good for you, if you know too much."

"He won't get anything out of me?"

"He will, make no mistake, Miss Alleyn—and what is more, tell him. Tell him our whole conversation. I'll be the best. You need hold nothing back from him—and don't. It is for your own good."

"It is for your own good," he added, "that I will ask you to go now. It will not do for you to have knowledge of my hiding-place."

Joyce turned and walked away at once. She was torn with conflicting emotions. Her feelings had been outraged and antagonised by his callousness with regard to Seward Gamlin's death. And yet, in the first moments of the meeting, in the very impulse that had led her to meet him, she had felt drawn towards him, wanted to help him.

(To be continued.)

RUBBER CONTROL CONTROVERSY.

(Continued from Page 7.)

ment of output in endeavours to keep up the price and if planting outside restriction territory continues then the time must come when no amount of restriction on our part will affect the price of rubber to any extent.

But this is not my only reason for saying restriction is fundamentally wrong. It is wrong in principle. We have endeavoured to fix an artificial price limit, statistics, or shall we say "figures," were taken and on these figures certain assumptions were made and certain prices were arrived at on which the scheme was to pivot. You cannot fix prices artificially for any length of time. The whole economic fabric of the world has been woven on the immutable laws of supply and demand. The price of any article or product must eventually be fixed by these laws. If the price is too high then demand will be curtailed, substitutes will be found, or other sources of supply will be created.

Restriction of rubber has done all these things. The new uses for rubber which were being fostered when the price was low were discouraged by the high prices at the end of 1926. No manufacturer is going to embark on a large manufacturing scheme unless he knows that he can obtain sufficient raw material at a sufficiently low price to enable him to compete effectively with other products having similar uses. The use of reclaimed rubber has increased, the art of reclaiming and the methods of using "reclaimed," have improved because it paid to study these matters. The third point, new or additional sources of supply, I have already mentioned as being created. Given raw rubber sufficiently cheap and given the certainty that it would remain cheap the use of reclaimed rubber would fall to a minimum. Manufacturers would give their attention to the best means of utilising vast quantities of a wonderful raw material if it was cheap and certain to remain cheap.

Maximum Output at Minimum Price.

My own view is that maximum output at minimum price would enable us to hold our own with anyone. If those weak ones in our own territory have to cease producing or to part with their properties then their rule will only be that of the inefficient in any other industry. To endeavour to keep all the inefficient alive at the expense of the strong and efficient who are already in a competition which requires the whole of their strength, is unsound and must fail. The position must be faced sooner or later and I think the time has come for us to ask the restrictionists to give us something more tangible than a vague assurance that they can put the industry on a sound basis if we restrict long enough and drastically enough. I am sorry to have to say anything which some may take, quite incorrectly, as an attack on the industry. I can assure you and any that may read an account of this meeting that I should not have spoken like this today unless I felt very strongly.

Time prevents my dealing at greater length with this subject which is of vital importance to the country as a whole as well as to our rubber industry, but what I have said represents the considered opinion of many who have the interests of the industry very much at heart. It is a time for frankness and clear thinking, and I would earnestly beg those who still intend to support restriction indefinitely to tell us clearly what they intend to achieve and how they intend to achieve it. Will they also tell us how much of their reasoning is based on definite ascertainable facts and how much on pure assumption, which time may again prove to be wrong?

Home Press Comment.

London, Feb. 1. The *Evening Standard*, commenting on restriction, contends that the protest of Mr. P. M. Robinson, the Chairman of Lunas Rubber Estates Ltd., at the annual meeting of the Company yesterday against the continuance of restriction will carry considerable weight in Malaya and Ceylon, where, the paper declares, there is a strong movement for the abolition of the scheme.

The *Times*, in a comment on the announcement by the Colonial Office regarding the exportable allowance for the next quarter, states that it had been hoped in some quarters that there would also have been an explanation of future policy.

The *Financial News* considers that as the announcement was not accompanied by a notification of any intended change of policy should be dispelled, as such rumours are responsible for the Americans keeping out of the market.

The *Financial Times* states that while the announcement was in accordance with general expectations a hope had been expressed that reference would have been made to the official reservation issued in November that any changes during 1927-1928 would be made in January.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.	
Hongkong Bank, \$1225	b.
Chartered Bank, \$214	b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$321	n.
P. and O., \$10	n.
East Asiatic, \$731	b.
Insurance.	
Canton Ins., \$615	b.
Union Ins., \$303	b.
North China, Ins., \$143	n.
Yangtze Ins., \$461	b.
China Underwriters, \$21	b.
China Fire, \$215	n.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$630	n.
Shipping.	
Douglas, \$42	b.
H. K. Steamships, \$261	b.
H. K. Tugs, \$230	s.
Indo-China, (Prof.) \$36	n.
Shanghai Trans., \$5	n.
Union Waterboats, \$17 X	Div. b.
Mining.	
Bongueta, \$21	b.
Kailans, \$4	n.
Lampkate, \$182	b.
Shai Exploration, \$18	n.
Raub, \$42	b.
Tronoh, \$176	b.
Docks, etc.	
Kowloon Wharves, \$135	b.
Whampoa Docks, \$474	b.
China Providents, \$625	b.
Hongkows, \$163	b.
Now Engineers, \$15	s.
Shanghai Docks, \$18	b.
Cottons.	
Ewo Cottons, \$175	ea.
Oriental, \$18	2 b.
Shai Cottons, \$18	(old) b.
Lands, Hotels, etc.	
H. and S. Hotels, \$830	b.
H. K. Lands, \$663	b.
Shai Lands, \$133	b.
Humphreys, \$154	b.
Realities, \$890	b.
Territories, \$14	n.
Public Utilities.	
Tramways, \$27	s.
Park Trams, (old) \$14	n.
Star Ferries, \$67	b.
China Lights, (Comb.) \$17.85	b.
H'kong Electric, \$74	a.
Macao Electric, \$64	b.
Telephones, \$450	s.
China Buses, \$14	n.
Singapore, Tractions, \$11/9	b.
Industries.	
China Sugars, \$91	b.
Malabons, \$274	b.
Canton Ice, \$4	b.
Cements (Comb.), \$11.50	s.
Ropes (Old) \$10	n.
United Asbestos, \$10	s.
Stores &c.	
Dairy Farms, \$20	b.
Watsons, \$124	b.
Der A. Wing, \$6	s.
Lane Crawford, \$3.10	s.
Macintosh, \$22	s.
Sincors, \$9	b.
Wm. Powells, \$5	n.
Miscellaneous.	
Amusements, \$28	b.
Constructions, \$11	n.
B'quo Ind. G. Bonds, 56%	b.
H. K. G. Loan, 5%	Prorr.

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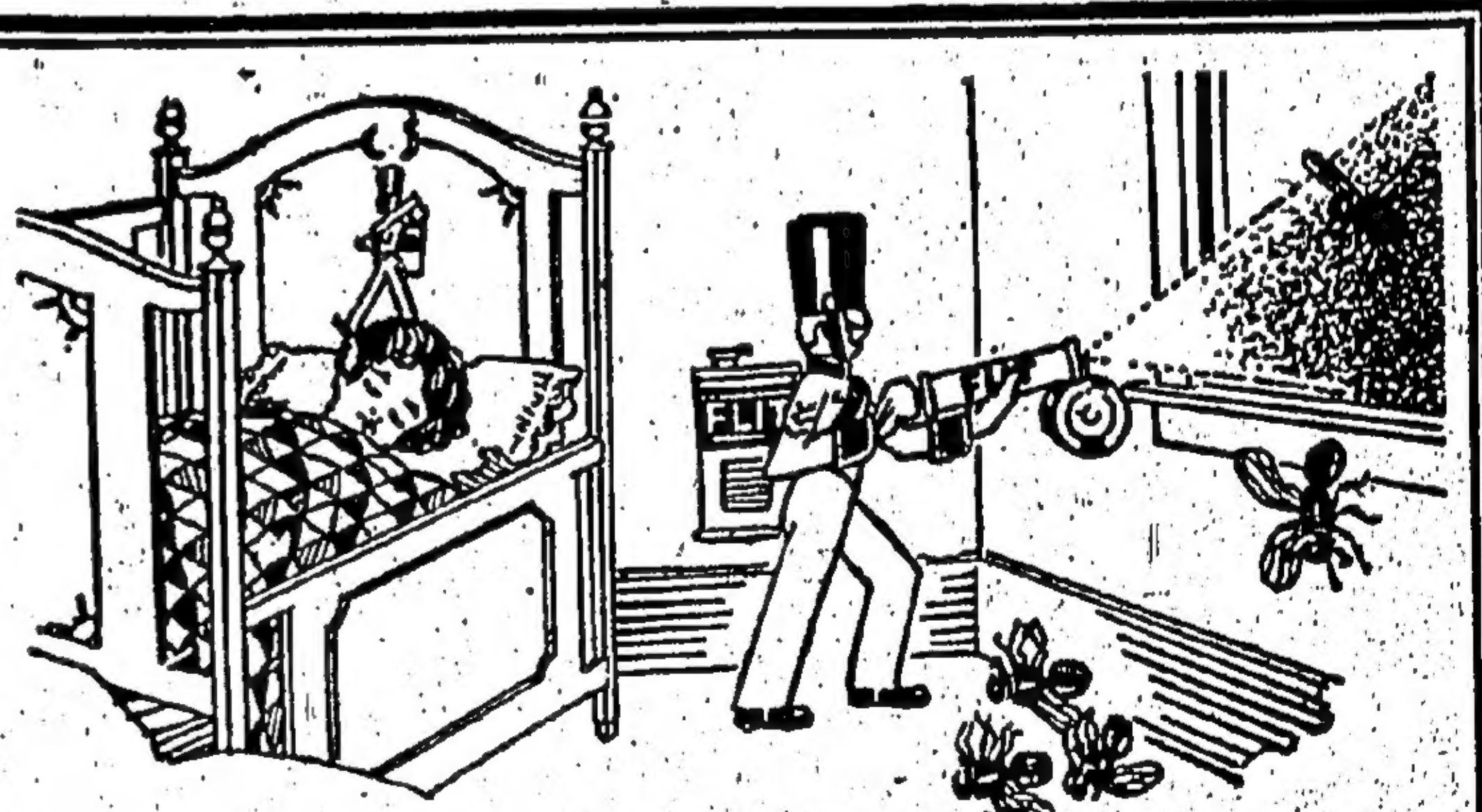
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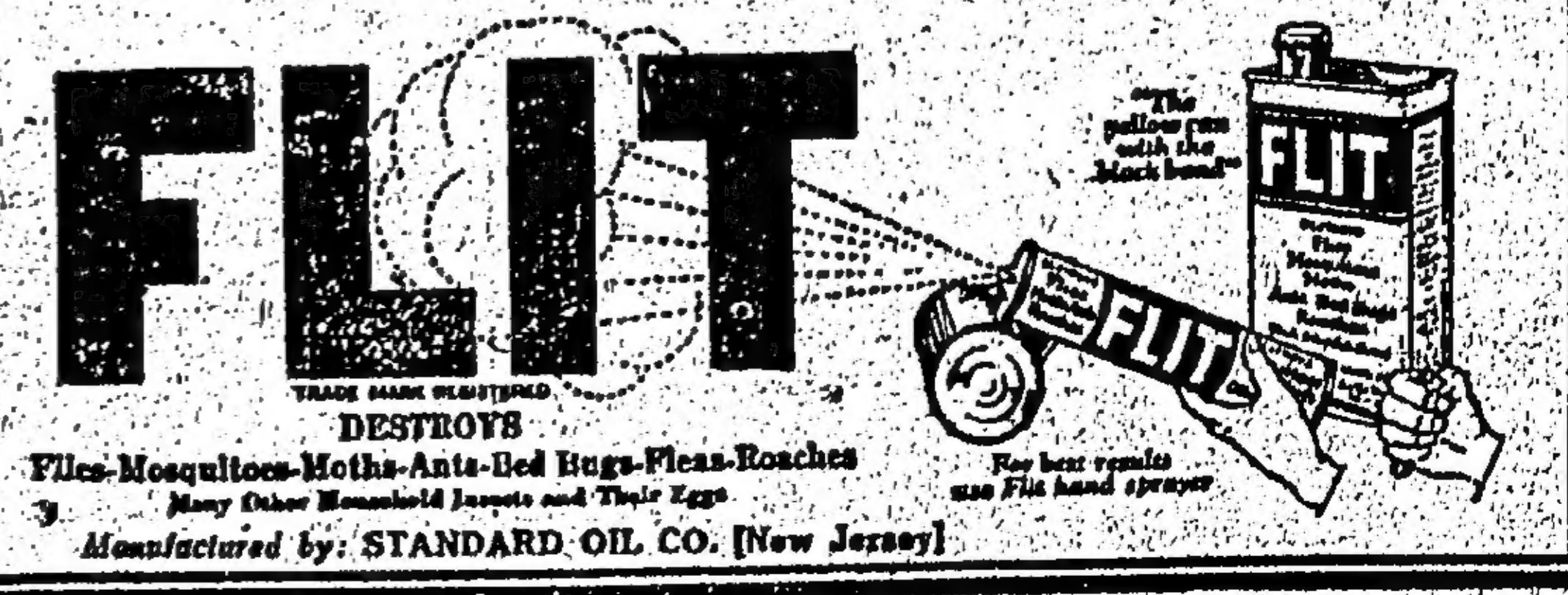
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THE fly is the greatest murderer known. Thousands of babies died last year a result of diseases carried to them by flies. Flies are largely responsible for summer diarrhea and other intestinal disturbances in children.

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Many Other Household Insects and Their Eggs
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S.S. "EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"

21,850 Tons Gross, Length 615 Feet.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "CITY OF KIMBLEY"	via Suez Canal 20th Feb.
S.S. "LYCAON"	via Suez Canal 9th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal 23rd Mar.
S.S. "RHESUS"	via Suez Canal 6th Apr.
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK"	via Suez Canal 20th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owners' option.

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THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA & AUSTRALIA LINE.

S.S. "BESSA"

will load on or about

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for **ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.**

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and SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

M.V. "CANTON"	10th February
M.V. "DELHI"	22nd February
M.V. "CEYLON"	15th March
M.V. "SUMATRA"	15th April

SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and VLADIVOSTOCK.
M.V. "SUMATRA" 10th March

For further particulars apply to the
GILMAN CO., LTD. Agents **G. E. HUYGEN.**
Hongkong. Canton.

THE CHINA COAST.

RECENT CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. A. Evans, chief officer, Tatum, is on reserve. Mr. A. F. Macginnis, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Tatum.

Mr. F. Appleton has been appointed supply third engineer, Poyang.

Mr. R. Carruthers, from reserve, has gone supply second engineer, Taming. Mr. E. J. Eason, second engineer, Taming, is on reserve.

Mr. J. A. Craig, supply chief engineer, Kungyuan, has gone chief engineer, Kwangtung.

Mr. R. S. Sinclair, from Home leave, has gone chief engineer, Chusan. Mr. R. D. Thompson, chief engineer, Chusan, is on reserve.

Mr. M. W. McNoll, from Home leave, has gone supply chief engineer, Chusan.

Mr. D. C. Sinclair, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Shengking.

Mr. F. K. McIntyre, from Home leave, has gone supply chief engineer, Hain Peking.

Mr. P. H. Todd, second engineer, Wanlu, has gone second engineer, Szechuen.

Mr. D. Ruxton, third engineer, Tai-koo Wan Yi, is on reserve.

Mr. H. McDonald, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Ngankin.

Mr. R. D. Gall, from Home leave, has gone acting second engineer, Klungchow.

Mr. J. Baxter, chief engineer, C. N. Co., from Home leave, is on reserve.

Mr. A. M. McGregor, supply chief engineer, Shengking, has gone supply chief engineer, Hain Peking.

Mr. C. L. Tiltburn, second engineer, Wenchow, has resigned. Mr. J. Said, supply second engineer, Hain Peking, has gone second engineer, Wenchow.

Mr. B. G. Edwards, from reserve, has gone supply third engineer, Poyang.

Mr. A. C. Lamer, second engineer, Poyang, is on reserve.

Mr. W. C. Ruxton, from Home leave, has gone second engineer, Shengking.

Mr. T. L. Mitchell, from Home leave, has gone third engineer, Shengking.

Mr. C. S. Murray, second engineer, Shengking, has gone second engineer, Poyang.

Captain N. Cook, of the Tuckwa, is on reserve. Captain C. Campbell, from Home leave, has gone master, Tuckwa.

Mr. G. Hunter, second officer, Yu-sang, has gone second officer, Kwai-sang.

Mr. R. W. Draney has been appointed supply second officer, Loongwo.

Mr. J. Colquhoun, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Luenho. Mr. G. Staufelch, third engineer, Luenho, is on reserve.

Mr. J. Fry, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Mingsang. Mr. J. Macdonald, second engineer, Mingsang, is on reserve.

Mr. T. C. Malcolm, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Leesang—Shipping and Engineering.

POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS BY THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Commander G. B. Hartford, D.S.P. (R.) resigns from the Police Reserve on his approaching departure from the Colony; the resignation to date February 10, 1928.

Mr. L. H. C. Calthrop, Assistant Superintendent of Police will take over the duties of Adjutant temporarily.

Chinese Company.

Parade. All members of the Chinese Company will parade at Central Police Station on Wednesday, February 8, for Company Drill under Sergeant R. J. Hunt. Fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Blue Uniform, Cap without cover, No Belt nor truncheon.

Training Part 2. All Police Reservists who are eligible for Part 2 Training Course must attend the classes at the Police Training School, held under Inspector H. J. Paterson, every Tuesday and Thursday, commencing 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Revolver Practice. Twenty members of the Chinese Company (to be detailed by O.C.) will attend at Kennedy Road Revolver Range on Saturday, February 11, at 2.30 p.m. for revolver, shooting under Inspector H. J. Paterson. Dress: Mutil.

Flying Squad.

Training Part 1. These men detailed by O.C. are to attend the Central Police Station every Thursday at 5.15 p.m. sharp for instruction in Part 1.

Patrol. The weekly instructional patrol of the Hongkong section on Thursday, February 9, will start from Central Police Station as usual at 5.15 p.m. sharp.

Sharpshooters' Co.

Rifle Practice. Rifle practice will take place on the Peak Range on Sunday the 19th inst. at 10 a.m. Members will assemble at the Upper Tram Station at 9.45 a.m. Uniform optional.

Uniform. This is now ready and may be obtained at the O.C.'s office, New Fire Station Building, 4th floor.

(Sgd.) G. B. HARTFORD, D.S.P. (R.)

Adjutant.

Hongkong, February 7, 1928.

THE WORLD COURT.

QUESTION OF AMERICA'S ADHERENCE REVIVED.

Washington, Feb. 6.

That a request be made to President Coolidge to seek an adjustment of the views of the United States and the signatories to the World Court Protocol, was put in the form of a resolution in the Senate, by Mr. Gillett, to-day.

In introducing the resolution, Mr. Gillett said that this would be the first step towards America's adherence to the Court of International Justice at the Hague, since the signatories frowned upon the reservations made by the United States in 1926—*Reuter's American Service*.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
And
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer,

"PHILOCTETES"
From UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th February.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th February, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 6, 1928.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"NAGATO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Feb. 1928, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesday and Friday, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date, they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 7th February, 1928.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"KASHIMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th Feb. 1928, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesday and Friday, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong 6th February, 1928.



LONDON SERVICE

"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. Mar'les, London, R'dam & Glasgow
"GLADIOLUS" 5th Mar. Mar'les, London, R'dam & Hamburg
"PHILOCTETES" 20th Mar. Mar'les, London, R'dam & Hamburg
"AENEAS" 3rd April Mar'les, London, R'dam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"MENTOR" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ACHILLES" 5th Mar. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"POLYPHEMUS" 1st Apr. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"BELLEROPHON" 20th Apr. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

via Kobe & Yokohama
"TALITHYBIUS" 17th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TEUOER" 10th Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE

"LYCAON" 9th Mar. ... New York, Boston & Baltimore
"RHESUS" 6th April ... New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE

"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. ... Singapore, Marseilles & London
"AENEAS" 3rd April ... Singapore, Marseilles & London
"BELLEROPHON" 18th April ... Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROCLUS" 16th May ... Singapore, Marseilles & London

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Those crisp salads, delicious vegetables and fresh fruits that you like so well! Every meal aboard the President Lines is a delight. The cuisine has won for these giant ships a world-wide reputation for excellence.

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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Pierce Tues. Feb. 14, 3.30 a.m.	Pres. Jackson Wed. Feb. 22nd
Pres. Taft ... Tues. Feb. 28th	Pres. McKinley Wed. Mar. 7th
Pres. Jefferson ... Tues. Mar. 13th	Pres. Grant ... Wed. Mar. 21st
Pres. Lincoln ... Tues. Mar. 27th	Pres. Cleveland Wed. Apr. 4th

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Pres. V. Byron Sun. Feb. 12, 8 a.m.	Pres. Adams Sun. Mar. 25, 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes Sun. Feb. 26, 8 a.m.	Pres. Garfield Sun. Apr. 8, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk ... Sun. Mar. 11, 8 a.m.	Pres. Harrison Sun. Apr. 23, 8 a.m.

To MANILA
Pres. Van Buren ... Feb. 12th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Feb. 14th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ... Feb. 20th, 6 p.m.

Pres. Hayes ... Feb. 26th, 8 a.m.
Pres. McKinley ... Feb. 28th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson ... Mar. 5th, 6 p.m.

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT	ELLERMAN LINE
"CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London, R'dam & Hamburg	14th February.
"CITY OF BENARES" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	20th February.
"CITY OF MADRAS" ... Havre, London, R'dam & Hamburg	25th March.
"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, R'dam & Hamburg	21st April.
"CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... Havre, London, R'dam & Hamburg	25th May.

AUSTRALIA ... SINGAPORE/AUSTRALIA ... AUSTRAL-ASIAN INDIES LINE

"KAZEMBE" ... Leaven Singapore ... 7th May.

For FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

Through FREIGHT and PASSENGER bookings from HONGKONG in conjunction with "ELLERMAN" Lines and other services.

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"CITY OF KIMBLEY" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th February.
"CITY OF ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd March.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th April.
"CITY OF CARLISLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th May.

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"MYRTLEBANK" ... 8th February.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

"TINHOW" ... 20th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderits Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	M'ses, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NELLORE	6,853	25th Feb.	Marselles & London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	2nd Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MACDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marselles & London
*KHYBER	9,114	7th Mar.	Straits & Bombay
*KASHMIR	9,135	10th Mar.	Marselles, L'don & A'werp
KARMALA	9,985	17th Mar.	M'ses, L'don, A'werp & Hull
MANTUA	9,128	24th Mar.	Marselles & London
*KALYAN	10,946	31st Mar.	Marselles, L'don & A'werp
MONGOLIA	9,144	7th Apr.	Marselles & London
*NAGPORE	16,504	14th Apr.	Marselles & London
MOREA	5,293	21st Apr.	Marselles & London
KASHGAR	10,953	28th Apr.	Marselles & London
*JEPPORE	9,005	12th May	Marselles, L'don & A'werp
MALWA	5,318	19th May	Marselles & London
DEVANHA	10,986	26th May	Marselles, L'don & A'werp
NOVARA	8,155	9th June	Marselles & London
MACDONIA	6,989	16th June	Marselles & London
MACDONIA	11,120	23rd June	Marselles & London

*Passengers to Singapore only. Limited accommodation available for 2nd class passengers from Hongkong to London.
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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TAKADA	6,949	12th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	26th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	6th Mar.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

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TANDA	6,656	2nd Mar.	{ Manila, Sandakan, Thura.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Mar.	{ Island, Townsville, B'bane
ARAFURA	6,000	27th Apr.	{ Sydney and Melbourne.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

JALIPORE	5,273	11th Feb.	Kobe & Osaka
TILAWA	10,006	11th Feb.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KARMALA	9,128	18th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KASHMIR	9,985	18th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TALMA	10,000	21st Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KALYAN	9,144	25th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TAKIWA	7,936	1st Mar.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MANTUA	10,946	2nd Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
*NAGPORE	5,293	6th Mar.	S'hai, Kobe & Yoko
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Mar.	S'hai, Kobe & Yoko
*LAHORE	5,252	19th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
*JEPPORE	9,005	10th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KASHGAR	9,005	13th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
NOVARA	6,989	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
TANDA	6,956	8th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
DEVANHA	8,155	11th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
MACDONIA	11,120	25th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
NANKIN	7,053	4th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Steamship "GLENBANDA" (Via Oran) ...	17th Mar.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" (Via Oran) ...	4th Apr.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" (Via Oran) ...	2nd May.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ...	8th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ...	2nd Mar.
Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	7th Mar.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" ...	16th Mar.
Motor Vessel "GLENARA" ...	6th Apr.

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TAIPING	9th March	16th March
CHANGTE	6th April	13th April
TAIPING	11th May	18th May

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PASSENGERS.**ARRIVED.**

Per "As. Changte"—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chisholm, Miss M. Chisholm, Miss L. Chisholm, Mr. H. Marten, Dr. R. L. Marten, Mrs. E. Elsum, Master J. Elsum, Mr. H. W. Brainerd, Mr. H. J. Temperley, Mrs. H. Maloney, Miss J. Garnock, Miss N. Sinclair, Mr. W. G. B. Hall, Mr. M. Manuk, Mr. J. H. Peterson, Mr. S. Hydon, Miss E. Lintoy, Mr. L. Witherby, Mr. David, Mrs. J. B. McCaw, Miss P. McCaw, Miss L. McCaw, Miss McCaw, Miss D. Packer, Mr. J. Francis, Mr. V. Gap, Mr. Callion, Mr. M. Lucien, Mr. Anoutchkin, Mr. M. Moires.
Per "As. Kashima Maru" from London via ports on 6th February.—Mr. G. A. C. Alberts, Mr. J. M. Alberts, Mr. G. F. Bird, Miss V. Blackburn, Mr. A. C. Cook, Mr. S. V. Corness, Mr. E. L. Cockell, Mr. K. F. Cockell, Miss W. Dall, Miss K. D'Arcy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eden, Mr. G. L. Flint, Mrs. L. L. Flint, Mr. V. A. Hagan, Mrs. E. M. Hagan, Mr. J. Hagan, Mr. W. J. Janning, Mr. W. Lang, Miss E. Lancaster, Mr. M. Romualdez, Mr. L. Maries, Miss B. Osborn, Miss F. Page, Miss M. Ruskon, Miss E. Ray, Miss R. Russell, Mr. J. C. Schott, Mr. W. H. Senior, Mr. K. Senior, Miss E. Stoller, Miss V. Towersey, Mrs. C. Waynes, Mr. J. Young, Mr. Earl Stolz, Mr. J. Gangaram, Mr. J. S. Haydon, Mr. Leong Hom, Master Leong Ah Sion, Mr. Lung Hipo, Mr. and Mrs. Leong Hung, Master William Leong Hung, Mr. Lo Sien Tong, Mr. E. Romualdez, Mr. R. A. Rogers, Mr. Sam Ki, Master Sam Ki, Master Sam Ki.

DEPARTED.

For Japan via Shanghai per Kashima Maru.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ait, Mr. N. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. J. Reader, Lieut. Com. Nakamura, Commander Ito, Mr. B. Wilkinson, Capt. N. Horii, Mr. H. Watanabe, Mr. S. Fuchigami, Mr. K. Kubota, Mrs. H. M. Clarke, Count Y. Yanigisawa, Mr. T. Ohata, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mauchan, Mrs. S. Keller, Miss Frances Burnham, Mr. M. Dorian, Mr. Choy Sang, Mr. Li Young, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. H. E. Greenfield, Mr. R. K. Koh, Mr. M. Hobara, Mr. C. G. Whitehead, Mr. J. M. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bondy, Lieut. Col. Y. Isogaya, Mr. G. A. Hiley, Mr. and Mrs. Mather, Miss C. Mather, Miss A. Mather, Miss M. Mather, Miss P. Mather, Miss V. C. Mannett, Mrs. W. N. Hartshorn, Mrs. J. Lincoln Dearing, Miss Y. Kobayashi, Mr. and Mrs. K. Minotomo, Mrs. M. Yamada, Mrs. Y. Miyatani, Mr. Leo Ratzelrich, Rev. D. Faust, Mr. Figueroa, Miss A. S. Bunker, Miss E. R. Murray, Miss I. Torrie, Miss B. Butler, Mr. J. Mather, Mr. Francis, Carl Stolz, Mrs. V. MacDougall, Miss B. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. W. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Matthews.

CAPTAIN FINED.

MASTER OF YUET ON BEFORE COURT.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon, imposed a fine of £25 on the Captain of the Yuet On, for allowing three cases of wine to be removed from his ship on January 5, without a permit from the Import and Export office.
It will be recalled that the case was put back from last week, in order that the Magistrate might consider whether a Captain of a Chinese owned ship, whose cargo is wholly handled by the Compradore and a Chinese staff, could be held responsible for such an offence.
Addressing the Captain, Mr. Lindsell said: "I have come to the conclusion that the law puts a responsibility on the Captain of any ship carrying liquor to see that these liquors are only discharged in the way the Ordinance allows, that is to say, if you bring liquors in your ship into the Colony and they are taken ashore without a permit, or without being sent to a bonded warehouse, you are responsible."

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.**HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.**

From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, and GENOA.

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"OUDEKERK"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th Feb. 1928, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th February, 1928, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hongkong.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underlined in any case whatsoever.

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On SUNDAY, the 12th February.

HONGKONG TO MACAO | MACAO TO HONGKONG

9.00 a.m. "SUI AN" | 3.30 p.m. "SUI AN"

RETURN SALOON PASSAGE FARE \$5.00

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Destination.	Steamers	Sailings.
TO TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	{ Hopsang { Hangsang { Yatsing	Sun. 12th Feb at 7 a.m. Wed. 15th Feb at 7 a.m. Sun. 19th Feb at 7 a.m.
TO TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	{ Waishing	Thurs. 9th Feb at 7 a.m.
TO KOBE via MOJI	{ Yuensang	Sun. 12th Feb at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	{ Fooksang	Wed. 15th Feb at 7 a.m.
TO KOBE via AMOY, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	{ Hosang	Thurs. 23rd Feb at 7 a.m.
TO CANTON	{ Hangsang	Thurs. 9th Feb at 8 a.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	{ Kutsang { Kumsang	Thurs. 9th Feb at 3 p.m. Wed. 15th Feb at 3 p.m.
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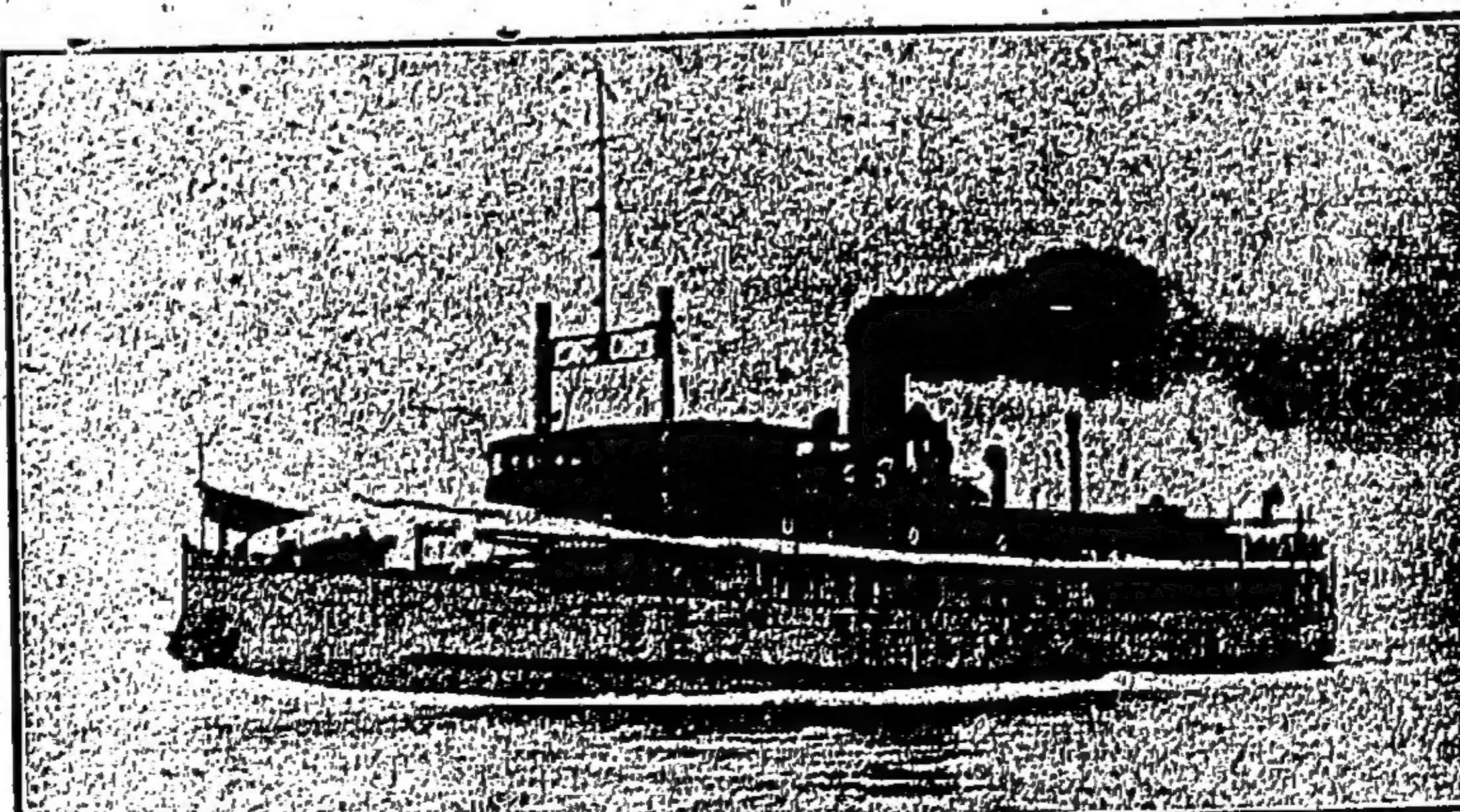
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Katori Maru ... Saturday, 25th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 22nd Feb.

Tango Maru ... Wednesday, 21st Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Tamba Maru ... Saturday, 11th Feb.

Tasmania Maru ... Friday, 17th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama

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Tottori Maru ... Sunday, 12th Feb.

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THE KUOMINTANG.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER
APPOINTED.

Shanghai, Feb. 7.
The Nationalist Government has decided to appoint Hwang Fu as Foreign Minister, also to convene the National Assembly of the Kuomintang on August 1.
—Reuter.

Fourth Plenary Ends.

Shanghai, Feb. 7.
The 4th plenary meeting of the Kuomintang Conference was formally concluded this afternoon. The undecided questions will be carried over to the regular meetings.

A detailed report of the present meeting has been drafted by Tui Tse-tao and is now ready for circulation.

Regulations for the organisation of the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief were passed yesterday. An important part of the

BRITAIN-AUSTRALIA.

HINKLER TAKES OFF.

London, Feb. 7.
Bert Hinkler started from Croydon at dawn.—Reuter.
Bert Hinkler is making an attempt to reach Australia from England in an eighteen days flight in an eight horse power Avro-Avian Light Aeroplane. He was to have left Croydon yesterday but was delayed owing to adverse weather conditions.

regulations is that in time of war the Commander-in-Chief will take charge of all the military and navy forces of the Government and is responsible for military affairs directly under the Central Executive Committee of the Central Government.

Problems concerning the future foreign policy were also discussed yesterday. Resolutions are mainly based on the abolition of unequal treaties.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

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PROSECUTION BY THE LAW SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page 1.)
act as an Attorney or Solicitor or that he is recognized by law as so qualified shall be guilty of an offence under this Act. The difference in these two Acts, the Home Act and the local Ordinance, is that at Home, in order to obtain a conviction, it must be proved that defendant pretends to act as a solicitor. In Hongkong, it is only necessary that he either practices or acts as a solicitor, I submit.

Mr. Lindsell:—The Home law is much more precise.
Mr. Blake:—The law here has a much wider scope. However, I have a number of cases from Home, which I think will assist your Worship in this case.

Two Letters.

Proceeding, Mr. Blake said the first complaint was in respect of two letters written by Mr. Houghton for the South China Trade Protection Association.

Under date of January 18, the first of these letters, as read by Mr. Blake, stated:—"Mr. Pang Chau, Managing Partner of the Chau Hon Company:—Dear Sir,—Our client, Mr. Chu Kun, has submitted to us account books written by you for the purpose of auditing. We have to inform you that unless you interview us at 4 p.m. on the 19th instant, and make any necessary adjustments, we are instructed to take criminal proceedings without further notice.—South China Trade Protection Association, C. M. Houghton, Accountant."

Payment Demanded.

The other letter, dated January 20, and written on different paper heading, was from C. M. Houghton and Company, addressed to Ng Chak-lam, staff of the Compradore Department of the Hongkong and Canton Ice and Cold Storage Company, and read as follows:—"Dear Sir,—We have been consulted by Mr. Tong Yik-lee with reference to the sum of \$216, being balance outstanding promissory note for \$320, drawn by you in favour of Mr. Tong. Our instructions are to demand immediate payment of this sum, and to institute legal proceedings against you in the event of non-payment. Should you be unable to effect immediate payment or dispute the amount in any way, kindly call on our Secretary. Otherwise, a writ will be issued against you without further notice.—Signed, South China Trade Protection Association, C. M. Houghton and Company."

Mr. Blake said it was not clear whether Houghton signed himself as Secretary or otherwise.
Mr. Blake said that Ng Chak-lam received his letter on the 20th, but took no further notice of it, except that he handed it to his solicitor, and from his solicitor it came to the Law Society.

Haynes Present.

With regard to Pang Chau, there was a different state of affairs. He received the letter threatening criminal proceedings, and went round to the office of the South China Trade Protection Association and had two interviews. Evidence that what happened at those interviews was in itself evidence that Houghton and Haynes were acting as solicitors, and that the two letters themselves were undoubted evidence of their practising or acting as solicitors. Mr. Blake proposed to put Ng Chak-lam into the witness-box.

Mr. Lindsell:—Your opening reveals nothing against the defendant Haynes.

Mr. Blake:—At the second interview, Haynes was present. He spoke through an interpreter and he said that unless payment was made he would have to take criminal proceedings. He further pulled out a book from his desk somewhere, opened it and read out an extract and said: "There you are. You see I can take criminal proceedings."

Mr. Blake said he presumed that might be regarded as acting as a solicitor. There might be further evidence produced.

Ng Chak-lam, of the Compradore Department of the Dairy Farm, then deposed that he received a letter dated January 20th, which he produced in Court.

No Questions.

His Worship:—Any question, defendant Houghton?
Houghton replied that he had no questions, as he understood Haynes was representing him.

His Worship:—This evidence alone concerns the case against you, given on the first summons against you. It concerns a letter which has nothing to do with Haynes.

Houghton:—I have no question to put to the defendant.

His Worship:—After all, he only said he received a letter. (To Mr. Blake):—That is all the evidence on that particular summons?
Mr. Blake:—Yes, your Worship.
Houghton:—Your Lordship, will

you reserve judgment until you have heard the other two cases?

His Worship:—Yes.

Mr. Blake:—That is why I should like to have the two cases as one, so as to simplify.

The next complainant, Pang Chau, said he was the Managing Partner of the Chau Hon Motor Transportation Company of 118, Praya East.

In reply to Mr. Blake, witness said he received the blue letter dated January 18th, at 10 o'clock on the evening of the same day. As he could not read English, he had a friend to explain the contents to him. On the following day, he called at No. 6, Queen's Road Central, in company with Chau Kwong-thee, and entered the offices of the South China Trade Protection Association. On entering, he saw the defendant Haynes, who directed him into a room, where he found a Chinese who was now not present a Court. Witness entered and waited for some time, then a clerk, Chuen Sau-fung, came in who claimed that he was working at Mr. Hall's office. Houghton came in later.

When Houghton came in, he said it was impossible for him to adjust the accounts. Houghton spoke in English, which was interpreted by Chuen Sau-fung. The accounts related to the late Chau Ling garage. Houghton advised witness to pay \$750 to Chuen who was the agent for another man, Chu Kun, and asked for \$20 per cent. costs.

A Denial.

Houghton at this point interrupted, saying that he had not asked for that percentage.
Mr. Lindsell replied that objection could not be taken to what was said except on legal grounds. The defendant was entitled to question the admissibility of the evidence, but not the form in which it was given.

Continuing, witness again said that \$20 per cent. was asked for. He refused to pay, saying that he did not know Chu Kun and on the grounds that the Supreme Court had instructed him to allow witness to audit his accounts. Witness would not pay until he had audited those accounts.

Houghton then said that if he refused to pay, witness would render himself liable to criminal proceedings, and he had the right to have witness arrested as a criminal.

His Worship:—I don't know really if I am entitled to take this evidence in that it was interpreted to him.

Mr. Blake:—I have another witness who speaks both Chinese and English.

Mr. Lindsell:—Quite so, but I don't think I ought to take it from him (witness). He can only say he was told something in Chinese by Chuen.

Mr. Blake:—It makes this class of evidence impossible to get very often. I think there have been precedents where someone has interpreted for a person and interpretation is allowed. I think the question has come up in the Supreme Court occasionally. May it stand over for the moment? I will put the other witness in the box on that evidence, if you prefer it.

His Worship's Decision.

His Worship replied in the affirmative and remarked that he thought witness should have been called first to say what was said in English as well as Chinese. Then the present witness could be called to say what was told to him in Chinese. His Worship said he would act on the assumption that that witness was going to be called.

Witness continued that his refusal to pay ended the interview. On the afternoon of the following day, he again called at the office, where he saw Houghton and Haynes together. He took a friend with him, named Lau On, who did not speak English. On that occasion, Chuen Sau-fung was the interpreter.

Mr. Blake:—Describe what action Haynes took or what he did.

Witness:—Haynes handed the key to Chuen, who locked the office door. Haynes then produced a white book and opened it. He pointed out a certain passage in the book. Chuen spoke to Haynes in English.

In reply to another question, witness said that when the key was turned in the lock, those actually present in the room included both the defendants, Chuen Sau-fung, a clerk, and himself.

Ten or fifteen minutes after, witness said, Lau On got the door unlocked and went out. Witness gave him instructions to employ a solicitor, furnishing Lau with a card and asking him to see a certain solicitor's clerk. Lau returned with a lawyer's clerk and witness was then allowed to go.

Haynes Discharged.

At this stage, Mr. Blake informed his Worship that in view of the difficulty regarding evidence on interpretation, he would withdraw the charge against the defendant Haynes. Mr. Blake stated that it would be difficult to get Suen.

Mr. Lindsell (to Haynes):—The summons against you is withdrawn. You are discharged.

Haynes:—May I ask your Worship one question?

Mr. Lindsell:—In what connection? You are discharged.

Haynes:—Would it be possible by any process to obtain the depositions in this case? The present witness is the plaintiff against me in the Summary Court for alleged wrongful imprisonment, and certain evidence which he has given to-day—which your Worship has made a note of—is of extreme importance to me.

Mr. Lindsell:—If you will make a formal application to me in writing, I will consider it.

An Alibi?

The defendant Houghton, asked if he had any question to put to the witness, asked whether witness was certain that he (Houghton) was in the office with Haynes.

Witness replied that he was certain and added that it was then a little after two o'clock.

Houghton:—Do you know I was teaching at that time?

Mr. Lindsell:—How does he know?

Houghton:—Well then, I was not there.

His Worship:—If you propose to call evidence to say you were teaching at that time, you can do so.

Witness repeated, in answer to the Magistrate, that he was certain, and was prepared to swear that Houghton was there on both occasions; i.e. 19th and 20th.

Houghton next put questions to the witness to the effect that they did not demand 20 per cent. from him. What he told witness was that if they succeeded in collecting the money from witness, the other side would pay 20 per cent.

Witness said that that was not so and that he was told he had to pay the 20 per cent. himself.

Amount Demanded.

Mr. Lindsell remarked to Mr. Blake that it was far more likely that those who received the money should pay for the services of the agency.

Mr. Blake:—I think the evidence is clear and should be taken as it is stated, that a demand was for \$750 for the claim and 20 per cent. extra for their costs, and at the same time the alternative was criminal proceedings.

Witness was asked to clear the point again, and this time he said he understood that he had to pay \$900 instead of \$750.

At this stage, Houghton handed his Worship a document and said it showed that the claim was for \$725, and not \$750.

Witness said that the amount claimed was \$750.

Mr. Blake explained to the Court that there was a partnership dispute between witness and Chuen Kin, but added that the accounts had not audited and the amounts not yet agreed.

Houghton next handed in a letter which was written to the defendant and drew his Worship's attention to the last paragraph of it.

"Would Be Trouble."

Chau Kong-eh was the next witness called. He told the Court that he was a merchant and a friend of Pang Chau, and in consequence of a letter shown by Pang to him, they proceeded together to the office of the South China Trade Protection Association.

When he arrived at the office, he saw a European sitting at a desk and also saw a Chinese clerk in another room. Witness and Pang spoke to the Chinese clerk. Houghton then came in and witness said Houghton advised him to settle the \$750 and pay 20 per cent. costs, and let the matter "settle," otherwise there would be trouble in the Supreme Court.

In answer to the Magistrate, witness said that the remarks were addressed by Houghton to witness and his friend Pang, but as Pang could not understand English, witness explained to his friend what was said. Witness stated that a Chinese interpreter was there, but did not take much part in the conversation. Witness repeated that the amount of the claim was \$750 and 20 per cent. costs, and stated that Pang refused to pay until the account was properly adjusted.

Threatened "Deportation."

Witness stated that after Pang had refused to pay, Houghton again repeated his advice and told the defendant to end the matter by paying up, "otherwise I can claim and deport you."

Mr. Blake asked his Worship to allow the witness to say the last sentence in Chinese.

The Magistrate said that the witness was called to say what took place in English.

Eventually Mr. Lindsell agreed to allow the witness to say the words quoted in Chinese and, (Continued on Page 8.)

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